THE

European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1802.

[Embelliſhed with, 1. A PORTRAIT of ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of ARUNDEL CASTLE.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Aurelius's letter came too late to make the correction desired. The sheet had already been printed off.

The offer of our Correspondent from *the Cottage* we have no objection to accept, provided it comes in time, that is, by the 20th of the month.

Heranio is received, and also the Correction.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from November 7, to November 13.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
INLAND COUNTIES.										
Middlesex	62	10	35	11	27	6	25	3	35	7
Surry	62	8	44	0	31	6	24	2	36	0
Hertford	54	6	36	6	27	2	23	3	36	9
Bedford	56	9	29	6	26	1	20	11	34	10
Hunting.	53	3	00	0	25	0	18	4	35	1
Northam.	55	8	31	0	23	10	21	0	32	6
Rutland	57	6	29	0	26	6	21	6	33	0
Leicester	59	9	00	0	26	5	18	6	42	6
Nottingh.	63	4	00	0	30	8	21	2	36	0
Derby	65	0	00	0	30	6	21	6	37	0
Stafford	64	4	00	0	29	4	19	7	36	4
Salop	61	4	40	4	30	10	23	3	37	4
Hereford	55	0	33	7	24	2	21	10	30	11
Worcest.	63	11	44	4	29	9	25	8	34	9
Warwick	65	8	00	0	31	6	23	0	41	4
Wilts	56	8	00	0	25	0	21	8	39	4
Berks	59	11	48	0	25	11	24	3	36	6
Oxford	57	6	00	0	25	1	21	2	35	2
Bucks	58	6	00	0	26	2	22	10	36	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Essex	57	4	40	0	27	0	25	0	32	10
Kent	56	3	41	0	27	3	23	0	30	10
Sussex	60	0	00	0	28	10	23	4	32	0
Suffolk	57	0	34	0	24	10	21	11	28	0
Cambrid.	53	2	34	10	22	2	17	0	33	4
Norfolk	56	0	33	6	24	6	20	10	28	7
Lincoln	57	8	35	0	25	10	16	2	27	3
York	60	5	42	0	26	5	17	9	35	8
Durham	58	9	00	0	30	3	20	8	00	0
Northum.	59	3	41	2	26	2	19	1	36	0
Cumberl.	74	7	48	0	28	7	20	7	00	0
Westmor.	67	10	53	6	29	8	22	5	00	0
Lancash.	64	8	00	0	34	4	20	8	38	3
Cheshire	60	11	00	0	33	10	21	11	00	0
Glouceſt.	62	7	00	0	25	10	23	5	35	7
Somerset	58	9	00	0	22	4	17	8	33	2
Monmou.	60	6	00	0	24	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	59	11	00	0	22	1	17	9	00	0
Cornwall	62	4	00	0	23	1	16	9	00	0
Dorset	59	9	00	0	23	7	23	4	38	0
Hants	60	3	00	0	25	5	21	7	35	4
WALES.										
N. Wales	64	0	42	0	26	0	16	0	00	0
S. Wales	60	6	00	0	22	0	12	2	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
27	29.47	50	S.
28	29.47	51	S.
29	29.30	53	S.S.E.
30	29.34	52	S.W.
31	29.40	54	S.

NOVEMBER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
1	29.56	51	N.E.
2	29.70	52	S.E.
3	29.76	52	E.
4	29.82	53	S.E.
5	29.81	52	E.
6	29.92	49	N.E.
7	30.07	46	N.
8	30.10	40	N.
9	30.12	34	N.
10	30.10	31	N.W.
11	29.70	37	E.
12	29.70	35	N.
13	29.90	36	N.E.
14	29.76	39	N.
15	29.70	40	N.
16	29.62	41	N.E.
17	29.60	42	S.E.
18	29.61	40	S.E.
19	29.62	43	E.
20	29.51	46	W.
21	29.30	48	S.
22	29.24	49	S.
23	28.70	49	S.
24	28.50	51	S.W.
25	29.51	50	W.
26	29.44	51	E.

European Magazine

Engraved by Reddey from an original drawing by John Brown

Dalrymple

Son of Sir James Dalrymple Bart born 24 July 17[illegible]

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR NOVEMBER 1802.

MEMOIRS

OF

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE was born 24th July 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the ſeat of his father Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. of Hailes. His mother, Lady Chriſtian, daughter of the Earl of Hadington, fulfilled every duty of life with the higheſt eſtimation; not only being diſtinguiſhed for the courteſy of her manners, but for affection as a wife and tenderneſs as a mother. She bore *ſixteen* children to Sir James Dalrymple, whom ſhe many years ſurvived.

Alexander, her only *now* ſurviving child, was the *ſeventh ſon*, and born on his father's forty-fifth birth-day.

The eldeſt ſon, Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. became one of the Lords of Seſſion, by the title of Lord Hailes, and is not only well known in the literary world by his many publications, but was highly reſpected in his *profeſſion* as a *Judge*, and in his character as a *man* and a *Chriſtian*.

James Dalrymple was brought up in the army, in which he roſe to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; when he quitted that profeſſion to enjoy ſocial retirement with the wife of his affection, amongſt his relations: he was highly reſpected and eſteemed by his *friends*, amongſt whom he had the honour of ranking the preſent Earl St. Vincent and Viſcount Howe. His literary endowments were great, but he never publiſhed any thing during his life. Some much-admired poetical pieces of his were publiſhed by his brother Alexander, after his death, as an Appendix to a Collection of Songs, in 1796, and many more remain in manuſcript.

Another brother, Hugh, died a *Captain* in the *Royal Navy*, much reſpected in his profeſſion.

John was repeatedly *Lord Provoſt* of Edinburgh, and much eſteemed for his ſocial virtues.

Alexander, at a very early period of his life, was taught GEOGRAPHY by his father, not learning by rote the *names* of *countries*, *capitals*, and ſubordinate *towns*, but by Sir James ſhewing his ſon the *Maps*, and pointing out thoſe diſtinctions of *form* and ſituation, which were likely to make impreſſion on a child's *attention*, and fix that impreſſion on his *memory*; intereſting the child, ſtill the more, by narratives of his own travels, though they had not been extended beyond EUROPE.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1745, Sir James Dalrymple, debilitated in conſtitution by ill health, carried his female and young family to Berwick; his eldeſt ſon being then at Utrecht purſuing his ſtudies, and two others from home in the ſervice of their King and country.

Alexander well remembers to have ſeen Sir John Cope on horſeback, in a blue ſurtout coat, come over the *bridge* into the *town* from the *Engliſh-ſide*.

After the proſperous turn of affairs,

Sir James Dalrymple returned home with his family; and from thence Alexander went back to Hadington School, where he had been a ſhort time before the rebellion drove his father to Berwick.

Alexander received his education under Mr. David Young, at a time when Mr. Young's ſchool, at Hadington, was in high reputation; but as he left ſchool before he was fourteen years of age, and never was at the Univerſity, his ſcholaſtic endowments were very limited. At ſchool he had the credit of being a good ſcholar; and, after he left ſchool, his eldeſt brother was wont to make him tranſlate, off hand, ſome of the *Odes* of *Horace*; ſo that he was, for his years, a tolerable proficient in Latin: but going abroad, entirely his own maſter, before he was ſixteen years of age, he neglected his Latin; and has never found ſo much uſe for it as to induce him to take any pains to recover it.

Sir James Dalrymple died in 1750; and the Hon. General St. Clair having married Sir James's *ſiſter*, a very ſenſible and accompliſhed woman (the relict of Sir John Baird, Bart.), in 1752, from his intimacy with Alderman Baker, then *Chairman* of the *Eaſt India Company*, General St. Clair got Mr. Baker's promiſe to appoint his nephew, Alexander Dalrymple, a Writer in the Company's ſervice; Alexander having conceived a ſtrong deſire of going to the Eaſt Indies, by reading *Nieuhoff's Voyages*, and a novel of that time, called *Joe Thomſon*.

Alexander Dalrymple left Scotland in the ſpring of 1752, with his brother Sir David, who affectionately accompanied him to London. He was put to Mr. Kinroſs's academy, at Four-Tree-Hill, near Endfield, for ſome months antecedent to his appointment in the Company's ſervice: he was obliged to Mr. Kinroſs for his great kindneſs and attention to him, and received much good inſtruction for his conduct through life; by which he greatly profited: but Alexander was too ſhort a time at that academy to learn much of what was the object of ſending him there, viz. *writing* and *merchants' accounts*; which are, at leaſt were at that time, the *only qualifications* the Eaſt India Company thought requiſite in their ſervants: the abſurdity of ſuppoſing a boy of ſixteen from an academy competent to keep a *ſet* of *merchants' books* not entering into their wiſe noddles, ſome demur was made to Mr. Kinroſs's certificate of this part of Alexander's education not being expreſſed in terms ſufficiently direct; however, this was not inſiſted on.

On the 1ſt of November 1752, Alexander Dalrymple was appointed a *Writer* in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and, on the 8th of November, ſtationed on the *Madras eſtabliſhment*. Alderman Baker diſqualified early the next year; ſo that it was by a very accidental contingence that Alexander Dalrymple went to INDIA, his family having no India connexions; more particularly as he wanted a few months of *ſixteen* years of age, which was the age required for a *Writer* to be: and his mother Lady Chriſtian ſtrongly objected to *his father's ſon* even tacitly aſſenting to countenance what was *untrue*; and ſhe was not quite ſatisfied with being aſſured that it was with Alderman Baker's concurrence and approbation; it being urged, that the *ſpirit* of the *regulation* was to prevent *infants* being introduced into the ſervice as *Writers*, and not to preclude a perſon for the difference of a few months in age. This is the only inſtance in which Alexander Dalrymple is conſcious of having been acceſſary to *cheating* the Company, if *it* can be ſo termed.

Mr. James Baird, then of Downing-ſtreet, and afterwards of Soho-ſquare, an army-agent, carried Alexander Dalrymple one day to Chelſea, where Mr. Baird viſiting Sir John Trelawney, then a very old man, they were invited to ſtay dinner. Alexander having drank a glaſs or two of wine paſſed the bottle. This the old man took notice of, and ſaid, to this effect: "Young man, I am very glad to ſee that; always judge for yourſelf, and you will do right; few men act wrong of their own inclination, but by following example, and wanting the reſolution to judge for themſelves, when example ought to be followed, and when not." This advice falling in a proper ſoil took root, and was never forgotten.

Alexander, about the middle of December, embarked at Graveſend on board the Suffolk Indiaman, commanded by Captain William Wilſon! the ſhip was on fire the ſame night in the gun room, but it was extinguiſhed without any conſiderable injury.

Captain

Captain Wilſon having *three* Supra-Cargoes to China going paſſengers, was unwilling to take Alexander Dalrymple as a paſſenger: however, he was prevailed on to give him a paſſage, at the inſtance of Mr. Richard Lewin, then his *Chief Mate*, and afterwards his *ſucceſſor* in the command of the Suffolk; who being intimate with Mr. Wilſon, afterwards Sir Thomas Wilſon, a particular friend of General St. Clair, was by him induced to obtain Captain Wilſon to grant Alexander Dalrymple a paſſage, although he could not give him any *cabin*; which was no inconvenience, as, by the kindneſs of Mr. Lewin, he had at all times the uſe of his cabin.

The Suffolk ſailed from the Downs the 26th December 1752, and, after ſtaying a *fortnight* at the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Madras on the 11th of May—a day ſince memorable by the *death* of *two great* men to whom their country owed much—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham! and George Lord Pigot! Captain Wilſon acted with all the kindneſs of a parent to Alexander Dalrymple, not only during the paſſage to Madras, but during the remainder of his life. For a month, while the ſhip remained at Madras, Captain Wilſon kept him to live in his houſe; which was the more fortunate to Alexander Dalrymple, as he was an entire ſtranger to every body at Madras, having only a letter of mere complimentary introduction to the *Governor*, from Lord Northeſk, who had been in India, but was not perſonally acquainted with Mr. Saunders, the Governor; the other perſons to whom Alexander Dalrymple had carried letters being either dead or abſent, except one, who was ſo abandoned to drunkenneſs, that the very aſſociating with him would have brought a ſtigma upon any youth, had his bad example produced no effect: and of this danger Alexander Dalrymple was kindly cautioned by Mr. Charles Bourchier, who was then *Secretary*, and afterwards *Governor*, of Madras.

Alexander Dalrymple at that time writing a very bad hand, was not, at firſt, employed in the Secretary's Office, which is the only ſchool where the general knowledge of the Company's affairs can be learnt, but was put under the *Storekeeper*; where he could neither learn any thing worth learning, nor was he in the way of being taken notice of by perſons in ſuperior ſtations. However, he fortunately did not long remain in this ſituation, but was removed into the Secretary's office: and the late Lord Pigot, being appointed to ſucceed Governor Saunders, came down from Vizagapatam to Madras in October 1754. Alexander Dalrymple had been very particularly recommended to his protection by Lord Pigot's brother, the late Admiral Pigot, who was intimate in General St. Clair's family. Lord Pigot perceiving that Alexander wrote a very bad hand, inſtructed him to hold his pen, and write with eaſe to himſelf. From this inſtruction he benefited more, in a few days, than by any thing he had been taught at ſchool; and ſpeedily attained to write a very good and fluent hand; and though not ſo *maſterly* as Lord Pigot's, ſo much like his ordinary writing, that he often miſtook it for his own. To this inſtruction the Public are in ſome meaſure indebted for whatever excellence there is in the *writing* to the *Maps* and *Charts* publiſhed by Alexander Dalrymple.

In this early period of his life, Mr. Orme, the diſtinguiſhed Hiſtorian, then a Member of Council and Accountant, ſhewed him great civility, and wanted to have had him appointed his Sub-Accountant; alledging, that the ignorance he profeſſed of accounts was not an objection, as he would ſoon make himſelf maſter of them, under his tuition; which he kindly offered. This favourable opinion of Mr. Orme aroſe from Alexander Dalrymple having written a note to him, as Commiſſary, concerning ſome Officer's affairs of which he had the management. The Sub Accountant was one of the moſt honourable ſtations; and by the Company's regulations, after balancing a certain number of ſets of books, the perſon occupying that ſtation was entitled to any employment at the Subordinates that became vacant, not occupied by a Member of Council. Although Mr. Orme's friendly intentions did not take place, yet he ever after ſhewed him countenance, and gave him the free uſe of his valuable library; where books were ſo rare, and it ſo well choſen, this was an ineſtimable favour. It was the deſire to read a book in this library that induced Alexander Dalrymple to learn *French*; having been ſuch an *Anti-Gallican* when a *boy*, that although compelled to go to a

French

French ſchool in Edinburgh, before he left Scotland, he would *not learn French!* but finding *Bouvet's Voyage* in Mr. Orme's library, he applied himſelf to the book without a maſter, and, with the aſſiſtance of a dictionary, then tranſlated it. Mr. Orme continued his friendſhip to Alexander Dalrymple during the remainder of his life.

Whilſt Alexander Dalrymple was in the Secretary's office, he received the countenance of Mr. Dupré, the Secretary, who afterwards applied to have him appointed his *Deputy*, although not then in his office, and would have reſigned the Secretaryſhip in his favour in 1759, when Alexander Dalrymple went on his Eaſtern voyage.

During the time Alexander Dalrymple was in the office of Deputy Secretary, examining the old records, to qualify himſelf, by the knowledge of them, to fill the office of Secretary, which he was in ſucceſſion to expect, he found the *commerce* of the *Eaſtern Iſlands* was an *object* of *great conſideration* with *the Company*, and he was inſpired with an earneſt deſire to recover that important object for this country.

A favourable opportunity offered for putting this into train; his old friend Captain Wilſon having been appointed by the Eaſt India Company Commodore of all their Ships and Veſſels, and Commander of the Pitt, of 50 guns, *for* his good and gallant conduct, arrived in September 1758.

The circumſtance which obtained this diſtinguiſhed mark of the Company's favour deſerves to be commemorated. The Suffolk, Captain Wilſon, as ſenior Officer *Commodore*; Houghton, Captain Walpole; and Godolphin, Captain Hutchinſon; were, on their paſſage home to England from China, encountered by a French ſhip of the line and a large frigate off the Cape of Good Hope in the night, and exchanged ſome ſhot: Captain Wilſon endeavoured to get away; but finding the French ſhips outſailed the Indiamen, in the morning he made the *ſignal* for the *line*, and bore down upon the French. M. de Soupire, ſecond in command to General Lally, was on board the ſhip of the line. On ſeeing the Engliſh bear down, he deſired the French Captain to purſue his voyage without engaging further. The Captain remonſtrated, queſtioning his *authority* to interfere, and declaring they were but merchant ſhips, incapable of defending themſelves againſt ſo ſuperior a force. M. Soupire produced his authority to command in the abſence of General Lally and Count D'Apſché, and ordered him to purſue his voyage; declaring, that he did not queſtion their being merchant ſhips, but, as it appeared they were determined to defend themſelves gallantly, an accidental ſhot might diſable his ſhip, and entail fatal diſappointment on the *expedition* to India, of which that ſhip made a part, and that the prize of ſome merchant ſhips was of no conſequence to the King of France.

This conveys a forcible leſſon againſt deſpondency, as the eſcape of the Indiamen aroſe entirely from Captain Wilſon's good conduct.

When Commodore Wilſon arrived at Madras, in the Pitt, in September 1758, he had on board Sir William (then Colonel) Draper, and part of his regiment. The Pitt was deſtined for China. Commodore Wilſon, whoſe ſagacity and maritime knowledge was equal to his courage, had reflected during the courſe of his voyage from England, in what manner his *paſſage* to China could be attained at that ſeaſon; and it occurred to him, that the ſame principle by which ſhips went to the Malabar Coaſt and Perſia from Madras in the South Weſt monſoon, was applicable in a *paſſage* to China, viz. by croſſing the line, and taking advantage of the *contrary monſoons* that *prevail* at *the ſame time* in *North and South latitudes*. Thus, as the ſhips from Madras ſtand to the South Eaſt with the South Weſt winds, till they get into the South Eaſt trade in South latitude, and then ſtand Weſtward, till they are to windward of their intended port, when they croſs the Line again into North latitude: ſo Commodore Wilſon reaſoned, that the North Weſt winds would, in South latitude, carry him far enough Eaſtward to make the North Eaſt wind a fair wind to China. Sir William Draper countenancing his opinion, Commodore Wilſon, on his arrival at Madras, mentioned the ſubject to Alexander Dalrymple, and aſked his ſentiments; which entirely concurring with his own, and being confirmed by reference to Saris, &c. who had performed the moſt eſſential part of the voyage, though with a different object; Commodore Wilſon was thereby induced to propoſe it to Governor Pigot,

Pigot, who conſulted Alexander Dalrymple; whoſe explanation ſatisfying him that it was feaſible, he diſpatched Commodore Wilſon to China by ſuch route as he thought proper to purſue, leaving to his own diſcretion the execution of that intention; Governor Pigot obſerving, that he would not give a poſitive order, leſt ſome unforeſeen obſtacle ſhould intervene. Commodore Wilſon performed the voyage highly to the credit of our maritime reputation, and much to the advantage of the Company, who were ſo ſenſible of Commodore Wilſon's merits, that they preſented him with a *gold medal* on the occaſion. This event is one of the characteriſtic points in the hiſtory of Navigation, and highly merits eſpecial notice.

Circumſtances occurred in the diſcuſſion of the propoſition made by Commodore Wilſon, which induced Alexander Dalrymple to propoſe, and Governor Pigot to accede to, his going in the Cuddalore ſchooner to the Eaſtward, on a voyage of general obſervation; although it had a particular deſtination.

After the *ſiege* of Madras, which continued from the middle of December 1758 to the 17th of Februrry 1759. when Mr. Dupré offered to reſign the Secretaryſhip to Alexander Dalrymple, then his Deputy, Governor Pigot thinking *that* a more beneficial object, endeavoured to diſſuade Alexander Dalrymple from the voyage; and when ineffectual, propoſed that Alexander Dalrymple ſhould go down to Bengal, where Lord (then Colonel) Clive was Governor, that he might go properly equipped; however, Alexander Dalrymple, unwilling to run any hazard of a diſappointment, and warm in purſuit of an object of whoſe national importance he had been long convinced, rather choſe to go in the Cuddalore as *ſhe was*; but as Madras, from the devaſtation attending the *ſiege*, could not ſupply the ſtores wanted for ſuch a voyage, it was neceſſary to proceed to China, to get that ſupply from the ſhips that reſort thither.

The Hon. Thomas Howe, ſince deceaſed, commanded the Winchelſea Indiaman, in which ſhip Colonel Draper returned to England by way of China. Mr. Howe moſt obligingly took occaſion, one day at Governor Pigot's before dinner, to ſay to Alexander Dalrymple, that as he underſtood Alexander Dalrymple was going to ſea, ſo far as their way lay the ſame, Mr. Howe would be very glad of his company with his friend Colonel Draper on board the Winchelſea. This obliging offer was accepted; and from that able navigator Alexander Dalrymple received his firſt nautical tuition: having embarked on the Winchelſea the 22d of April 1759.

During the ſiege of Madras, Mr. William Roberts, who had been a Supra-Cargo to Manila, was killed by a ſhell; in his collection were ſome *Spaniſh Hiſtories* of the *Philipinas*: theſe Alexander Dalrymple purchaſed; and although entirely ignorant of that language, with the aſſiſtance of a Dictionary, taught himſelf it ſufficiently to obtain much information concerning thoſe parts, particularly concerning SOOLOO.

It ought, perhaps, to be obſerved, that during the ſiege of Madras, the *firſt collection* of the *South Sea Voyages* was made by Alexander Dalrymple, as it ſhows how little influence that ſiege had on perſons minds at the time; not that this was the peculiar ſituation of his mind, but it was the ſenſe that pervaded with almoſt every body, even the *Black people*, who were unconnected with martial affairs; this the two following inſtances will confirm. The Shaftſbury Indiaman being a very bad ſailer, and conſequently retarding the fleet that was bringing the troops to the relief of Madras; the ſick were put on board off Ceylon, and that ſhip was left to make the beſt of her way by herſelf, no idea being entertained that this ſhip could reach Madras before the fleet, however by accidental winds it ſo happened. There was then in Madras road, the Haerlem, a 50 gun ſhip, which the French had taken from the Dutch, though then at peace, and a French frigate. Alexander Dalrymple was ſent off in a *Maſſoolah*, which is the boat rowed by Black people, uſed for paſſing the *ſurf* at Madras, with orders to the Shaftſbury, then coming into the road: when he got on board, the French frigate came to attack her, upon this the boat's crew, inſtead of endeavouring to get away, which they might eaſily have done, came on board the Shaftſbury, and aſked Alexander Dalrymple if they ſhould go to the *guns*; the *frigate* fired a broadſide,

which being returned by the Shaftſbury, the frigate fired a few guns more, and ſheered off.

Some other boat people, early in the ſiege, were ſent to carry the ladies from Madras to Sadras, a Dutch Fort a few miles to the ſouthward; when the boats reached Sadras, they found the French had ſeized the Dutch Fort.

The French loaded the boats with ſhot, &c. for the aſſailants at Madras, putting a few French men into the boats, to take care of the ammunition. The boatmen were unarmed, but they concerted together, and took an opportunity of ſeizing the Frenchmen, whom they brought *priſoners* to Madras, with the ſhot, &c., the value of which was given to the Boatmen, for their good ſervices. Theſe little incidents ſhow the temper and diſpoſition prevailing at that period, when our *good faith* was as conſpicuous in India as our *courage*.

Alexander Dalrymple going on this *eaſtern* voyage, makes a new æra in his life.

As the Cuddalore went under the *ſecret orders* of the Governor, it was not thought proper to apply to the Council for the proviſion of ſuch a *cargo*, as was neceſſary in countries where there was no regular communication, or commerce; and where even proviſions could, probably, only be purchaſed by barter; a ſmall cargo was put on board at the expence of the Governor, who permitted Captain Baker, the Captain, to have a fourth concern. The evening before Alexander Dalrymple embarked, Governor Pigot preſented him with an inſtrument, making him a preſent of whatever *profits* might accrue from the three-fourths concern. Having never inſinuated ſuch an intention, he left no ground for mercenary imputation againſt Alexander Dalrymple, in undertaking the voyage, or againſt the Governor himſelf for ordering it.

As before obſerved, Alexander Dalrymple embarked in the *Winchelſea*, 22d April, 1759, and having joined the Cuddalore, Captain George Baker, in the Strait of Malacca, whither that veſſel had been diſpatched a few days before the Winchelſea; Alexander Dalrymple quitted the Winchelſea, and embarked on the Cuddalore, 3d June, in the Strait of Sincapore.

It cannot be pretended to give a recital, however brief, of the courſe of this voyage, of which Alexander Dalrymple has not hitherto publiſhed any connected journal, but it muſt be taken notice, that it was in this voyage, the Engliſh *viſited* Sooloo. Alexander Dalrymple concluded a *treaty* with the Sultan, and made a *contract* with the principal perſons, for a *cargo* to be brought on the *Eaſt India Company's* account, which the natives engaged to receive at 100 per cent profit, and to provide a *cargo* for *China*, which they engaged ſhould yield an equivalent profit there. The principal perſon with whom this contract was negotiated, was *Dato Bandahara*, the *Head* and *Repreſentative* of the *Nobility*; for the *Sooloo Government* is a *mixed Monarchy*, in which, though the principal *Nobility* and *Oranky's* meet in the *National Council* to *deliberate*, the *authority* is *veſted* in a *few Officers*, who are *Hereditary*; the *Sultan*, *Dato Bandahara*, who repreſents the nobility, and *Oranky Mallick*, who repreſents the *people*; matters of Government depending on the concurrence of *two* of the *States*, of which the people muſt be *one*.

The perſon, then filling the Hereditary Office of *Bandahara*, was as conſpicuous for the probity and exalted juſtice of his character, as by his diſtinguiſhed rank, of which, whilſt Alexander Dalrymple was at *Sooloo* in 1761, an occaſion occurred for *Bandahara* to exert; there were at this time *two Chineſe Junks* in Sooloo Road. In the *cargo* of *one* of them the *Sultan* had an intereſt; the *other* belonged entirely to *Chineſe Merchants*, of Amoy. The *Sultan*, who was very avaricious, in hopes of getting money from the Chineſe, or thinking, perhaps, that it would be more advantageous for the *ſale* of the *cargo* in which he was concerned, laid an *embargo* on the *other Junk*; *Bandahara* and *Oranky Mallick* remonſtrated with the *Sultan* on the impropriety of this behaviour to Merchants, but without effect, upon which *Bandahara*, and *Oranky Mallick*, with *Pangleema Milaham*, a perſon of a Military Order, conſonant to *antient Knighthood*, when *honours* were the *rewards* of *publick merits*, went on board the *China Junk*, in which the *Sultan* had *an intereſt*, and brought her rudder on ſhore; informing the *Sultan* that they would detain the *one*, if he obſtructed the departure of the *other*; this well-timed interference had its due effect,

and

and *both Junks* proceeded without further moleſtation, on their voyage home.

The *influence* of the *Sultan* and *Nobility*, depends on the *number* of their *vaſſals*, and on the attachment of thoſe *vaſſals*; the *Bandahara* was beloved and honoured by his numerous dependants; and powerful, by the influence of his character, with the other nobility. He was the *principal perſon* in entering into the *contract* for the *cargo* to be brought, but for the greater ſecurity, he made *every one* of the *nobility* and *people*, who wiſhed to participate in this *cargo*, ſign an inſtrument, declaring to what amount they engaged to deliver goods in return, which was delivered to Alexander Dalrymple, and the rates of the goods to be delivered in return, was ſettled; they engaging to make up any deficiency there might be of 100 per cent, profit in China, on the average of theſe returns; they being entitled to any ſurplus that might ariſe above 100 per cent.

All new undertakings are liable to contingent embarraſſments; and a complication of diſaſters befel in this attempt.

Alexander Dalrymple returned to Madras from his Eaſtern voyage on the 28th of January 1762. The Company's Adminiſtration approved of his proceedings; and, on the 2d of March, 1762, having reſolved to ſend, on *the Company's account*, the *cargo ſtipulated*, employed him in expediting the proviſion of that cargo.

Individuals were deſirous of undertaking the voyage as a *private adventure*; but Alexander Dalrymple expreſſed to Governor Pigot his objection to deprive *the Company* of the proſpect that offered of great advantage in a voyage undertaken at their expence. Alexander Dalrymple's *own expences* in the voyage of almoſt *three years* amounted to 612l.; which ſum was repaid by the *Governor* and *Council* of Madras; but Alexander Dalrymple did not aſk or receive any pecuniary advantage to himſelf. The expences of the Cuddalore ſchooner in this long voyage for proviſions, wages, repairs, &c. did not amount to 4000l.

It was intended to have ſent the Royal George, Captain Skottowe, in April 1762, with Alexander Dalrymple to Sooloo with part of the cargo; and an Indiaman was to have followed with the remainder; but the London Packet arriving from England, Alexander Dalrymple recommended to ſubſtitute her for the Royal George, not only to leſſen the expence of the undertaking to the Company; but as the Royal George was wanted to carry back to Bencoolen the Company's ſervants on that Eſtabliſhment, who had been made priſoners by the French: and if the Royal George was not ſo employed, the Admiral Watſon muſt, inſtead of carrying home a cargo to ENGLAND, which was ready.

On the 10th of May 1762, the London was accordingly appointed for the Sooloo voyage, and fifteen military Coffreys were ordered on board. Alexander Dalrymple was appointed by commiſſion, on the 31ſt of May 1762, Captain of the London.

The Preſident and Council, in their letter of the 17th of April 1762 to the Court of Directors, gave Alexander Dalrymple the character of being "a man of capacity, integrity, and unwearied application."

The late Admiral Kempenfelt (then the Admiral's Captain) writes, in a letter to Admiral Pocock, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Norfolk, in Madras Road, 1ſt April 1762, "The Company have a fair field open to them to eſtabliſh their trade upon an advantageous footing; but I apprehend it will require a nice judgment and dextrous management to effect this, in ſuch a manner as not too much to alarm and raiſe the jealouſy of other European States. It muſt not be by attempting to ingroſs much, but by a moderate and judicious choice of what trade they take to themſelves, and of the places they eſtabliſh ſettlements at.

"I find we may, if we pleaſe, have a ſhare in the ſpice trade, without interfering with thoſe iſlands the Dutch have ſettlements at, as in the South Eaſt part of thoſe ſeas are many iſlands, probably not known to the Dutch, abounding with ſpices; ſome of them producing cinnamon equal to that of Ceylon, beſides ſeveral other commodities for commerce. Theſe diſcoveries have been made by a young Gentleman of this Settlement (Dalrymple); he is lately returned here, having been abſent amongſt theſe iſlands three years in the Cuddalore ſchooner to make diſcovery and obſervations. Mr. Pigot was very happy in his choice of this young

young Gentleman for ſuch a ſervice, as he is a perſon of a good education, quick parts, and talents naturally adapted for ſuch an employ. His obſervations have been far from ſuperficial; he has penetrated deep in his inquiries, and directed them to ſuch objects as moſt concerns the intereſt of the Company to know. He is now going amongſt theſe iſlands in the Royal George, with a cargo, to commence the eſtabliſhment of a trade which may, in time, prove the ſource of great profit to the Company.

"While this Gentleman was out upon this diſcovery, he was at Manila, on the iſland of Luçon; he learnt there, by his acquaintance with ſome of the Jeſuits, that they are at preſent poſſeſſed of a fund of 125,000 dollars, for proſecuting diſcoveries and eſtabliſhing ſettlements in thoſe parts laying to the Southward of the Moluccas; a track that we know nothing more of than that there is land, but whether continent or iſland no diſcoveries yet have reached far enough to determine."

In the inſtructions to Alexander Dalrymple, from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated the 7th of June 1762, they ſay, "We do not ſtipulate any commiſſion to you, for your care and trouble in this voyage, being perſuaded that your good and faithful ſervices will meet with a more ample reward from our maſters than we think ourſelves authoriſed to promiſe you: we ſhall not fail to give them a juſt information of your proceedings, and recommend to you a full confidence in their generous conſideration of your zeal as the ſureſt way to obtain their favour."

Alexander Dalrymple had, on this voyage in the London, no ſettled allowance or emolument, the Company only paying his expences; and the adventure in the Cuddalore was made over to the Company, who repaid Governor Pigot the amount of the *outfit*.

To the ſubſtitution of the London for the Royal George may, in great meaſure, be attributed the misfortunes of the voyage; for the Indiaman that was to follow could not find her way to Sooloo, and carried the remainder of the cargo to China, from whence it was ſent to Manila, then come into our poſſeſſion, and from thence ſent to Sooloo, and indiſcreetly delivered before the former account was ſettled.

Alexander Dalrymple, in the paſſage from Madras to Sooloo, firſt viſited Balambangan; and, on his arrival at Sooloo, found the ſmall-pox had ſwept off many of the principal inhabitants, and diſperſed the reſt; ſo that very ineffectual meaſures had been taken towards providing the intended cargo. But although this unexpected calamity, which, in the Eaſtern iſlands, is ſimilar in its effects to the plague, was a true and ſufficient reaſon for the diſappointment of the cargo, yet a ſtill more efficient cauſe was the death of Bandahara, ſoon after Alexander Dalrymple's departure from Sooloo, the preceding year.

A few days before the death of this good man, he ſent for the Linguiſt whom Alexander Dalrymple had employed, and who had remained behind at Sooloo, aſking if he thought the Engliſh would certainly come again. The Linguiſt declaring that it was not to be doubted; Bandahara thereupon expreſſed his concern, ſaying, that it would have made him very happy to have lived to have ſeen this contract faithfully performed on their part, and the friendſhip with the Engliſh eſtabliſhed on a firm footing. The Linguiſt obſerved, that they were all equally bound. Bandahara replied, that although this was true, all had not the ſame diſpoſition; and perhaps none elſe the power of enforcing the due execution of their engagements; but that he was reſigned to the DIVINE WILL!

The ſituation of affairs at Sooloo made new arrangements neceſſary; the reſult of which was, that one half of the cargo brought thither in the London ſhould be delivered, to enable the Sooloos to provide goods for the expected Indiaman; but that ſhip not arriving, new difficulties aroſe; as the London was not large enough to receive the goods they had provided; and the neceſſity of her departure made it indiſpenſable to deliver the remaining half of the cargo, which had been retained, as an incitement to the Sooloos faithfully to pay for that portion they had received. By delivery of the remainder, every thing was neceſſarily left to the mercy of the Sooloos, ſubjected not only to their honour, but to their diſcretion; for if the goods they received were *diſſipated*, they could obtain no cargo in return; having nothing to deliver to their vaſſals

vaſſals for their ſervices, without which they were not entitled to thoſe ſervices. It is obvious, if, inſtead of the London, Alexander Dalrymple had brought the Royal George to Sooloo, this voyage, notwithſtanding the death of Bandahara, and the calamity of the ſmall-pox, might have been profitable, in a commercial view, although not ſo advantageous as would have been the caſe had Bandahara lived, and no public calamity, like the ſmall-pox, had occurred. However, theſe accidents did not prevent Alexander Dalrymple obtaining a *grant* of the iſland of Balambangan for the Eaſt India Company; of which Alexander Dalrymple took poſſeſſion on the 23d of January 1763, on his return towards Madras.

It appearing, not only to Alexander Dalrymple, but to his friends, that the ſucceſs of our future intercourſe in the Eaſtern Iſlands would depend on the Court of Directors receiving full information on the ſubject, Alexander Dalrymple determined to proceed to England for that purpoſe.

The Preſident and Council thought it proper that Alexander Dalrymple ſhould proceed again to Sooloo on the Neptune Indiaman, in the way to China, and Alexander Dalrymple was to embark from thence for England. On the 5th of July 1763, Alexander Dalrymple accordingly ſailed from Madras in the Neptune; the time of that ſhip's departure from Sooloo was limited; and, having had a tedious paſſage, ſhe did not arrive till the 7th of September; ſo that ſhe was only twelve days there; in which time, ſhe could not receive all the goods provided in payment of the cargo by the London Packet; and many goods, ſo provided, had been loaded on Chineſe junks, in deſpair of any ſhip's arrival.

On the 19th of September, Alexander Dalrymple got a grant for the Company of the North end of Borneo and South end of Palawan, with the intermediate iſlands.

The Preſident and Council had authoriſed Alexander Dalrymple to enter into a further contract with the natives of Sooloo, on the Company's account, upon the aſſurance of a ſhip being ſent the ſucceeding year. But as there was ſtill an outſtanding debt, Alexander Dalrymple did not think proper to increaſe the Company's riſk, though he ſtrenuouſly urged the natives to provide goods, in payment of their debts, for that ſhip to receive.

On the 19th of September 1763, Alexander Dalrymple ſailed from Sooloo in the Neptune. As it was no loſs of time, or increaſe of riſk, he thought that it would be proper to call at Manila, in the way to China, in order to inform the Company's Adminiſtration at Manila, which was then in our poſſeſſion, of the ſtate of affairs at Sooloo.

At Manila, the old Sultan of Sooloo, who had made his eſcape from the Spaniards, and taken our protection, urged Alexander Dalrymple to return to Sooloo with him, as he thought Alexander Dalrymple's preſence there would contribute eſſentially to his peaceable reſtoration; and he aſſured Alexander Dalrymple, that every thing he could wiſh, for the Company's advantage, ſhould be done: for this reaſon, Alexander Dalrymple deſiſted from his intention of returning to England, by way of China, and remained at Manila.

Whilſt Alexander Dalrymple was at Manila, the orders for evacuating that place arrived. In conſequence of ſome imputations on Mr. Drake, the Company's Deputy Governor, the Spaniards refuſed to have any communication with the Government whilſt he preſided; whereupon Mr. Drake reſigned, on the 28th of March 1764; and the remaining Members of the Council addreſſed Alexander Dalrymple to deſire that he would accept of the Government; repreſenting, that as it would be but for a few days, it would not retard his voyage. However diſagreeable the ſituation, Alexander Dalrymple thought his duty to the Company required him not to ſhrink from the call; and on the 29th of March 1764, he was accordingly Proviſional Deputy Governor of Manila; although the King's Officers, on Mr. Drake's embarking, refuſed to acknowledge his authority in appointing Alexander Dalrymple in General Orders, alledging that Mr. Drake had abdicated the Government. On the 29th, nothing was left for the Company's Agents, but to proteſt againſt them for all conſequences, and to retire to Cavite, as ſoon as the Company's treaſure was embarked; which accordingly was done on the 30th; and when that place was delivered up to the Spaniards on the 11th of April, Alexander Dalrymple proceeded to Sooloo, in company with the man of war and tranſports that carried away the garriſon of Manila, together with the Lon-

don Packet, which had been allotted to carry back the Sultan of Sooloo.

After the departure of the tranſports for Batavia, Alexander Dalrymple remained at Sooloo, in a ſmall galley, without any other European, having ſent the London Packet to Balambangan, in expectation of the ſhip from Madras, on the 8th of June 1764.

Having ſeen the old Sultan peaceably re-eſtabliſhed in the government, Alexander Dalrymple received, from him and the principal Officers of the State, on the 29th of June, a grant, for the Company, of the Northern part of Borneo, from Keemannees, on the Weſt ſide, to Towſan Abai on the North Eaſt. Alexander Dalrymple then proceeded in the galley to Balambangan, where he planted many cocoa-nut and fruit trees; and returned to Sooloo, having continued till he deſpaired of any ſhip arriving from the coaſt; for notwithſtanding the aſſurance given in his inſtructions when he embarked on the Neptune, no ſhip was ſent although the Pitt arrived at Madras in January 1764 from England, with the Company's favourable ſentiments, dated the 13th of May 1763, viz.

Par. 18. "We now direct, if you find a reſidence at Sooloo is feaſible, that Mr. Dalrymple be appointed our Reſident there, if he chooſes it. Although there may not be an immediate proſpect of any conſiderable profits by trade, yet, by a reſidence there, opportunities may be had of exploring thoſe parts, and ſtriking out ſome advantages very beneficial to the Company; and from what we have obſerved of Mr. Dalrymple's conduct in this affair, we make no doubt of his acquitting himſelf in the ſaid ſtation fully to our ſatisfaction *."

In October 1764, Alexander Dalrymple left Sooloo, in the London Packet, for China, and arrived on the 22d of November.

Alexander Dalrymple found at Canton, in a private letter from Madras, a copy of the Company's favourable ſentiments in his behalf; which operated as a ſtrong incitement to return to England, in hopes of having the intercourſe with the Eaſtern Iſlands eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis; but, unfortunately, when Alexander Dalrymple got home on the 10th of July 1765, Mr. Sulivan was no longer in the Adminiſtration of the Company's affairs, and Alexander Dalrymple found very little countenance, in his ſucceſſors, to the plan which Mr. Sulivan had ſo warmly eſpouſed.

The advantages which would have attended an eſtabliſhment in the Eaſtern Iſlands, not only to the Eaſt India Company but to this country, are fully ſtated by Alexander Dalrymple, in a pamphlet entitled A *Plan* for extending the *Commerce*, &c. publiſhed in 1771, though printed in 1769.

Manila being captured by the Engliſh in 1762, Captain Kempenfelt brought home the Admiral's diſpatches of that event. The Earl of Egmont, who then preſided at the Admiralty, was intent on proſecuting diſcoveries in the South Seas, and applied to Captain Kempenfelt for information on the ſubject: that gallant Officer, with the liberality ſo diſtinguiſhable in his character, inſtead of recommending himſelf to the attention of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty by the information he had received from Alexander Dalrymple, without any reſerve or confidential communication, but merely in converſation, told the Earl of Egmont, that all he knew on the ſubject he had learned from a Gentleman, who was expected home, offering to introduce him to his Lordſhip when he arrived. The Earl of Egmont deſired him to do ſo; and Captain Kempenfelt called on Alexander Dalrymple, after his return to England, and informed him of the Earl of Egmont's deſire to ſee him, with an offer to introduce him; which Alexander Dalrymple declined, as Lord (then Sir George) Pigot and the Earl of Egmont were at variance.

Alexander Dalrymple having agreed to accompany his friend, the Hon. Thomas Howe, to the Downs, on board the Nottingham Indiaman, of which ſhip he had got the command after the loſs of the Winchelſea in Bengal River. in the paſſage from Graveſend in a boat, Lord Howe accompanied his brother and Alexander Dalrymple. It was obſerved, in converſation, what a loſs and ſhame it was, that there ſhould be no Hydrographical Office eſtabliſhed in this country. Mr. Howe aſked Alexander Dalrymple if he would

* Thoſe very ſenſible inſtructions were ſent from England immediately after Mr. Sulivan gained the aſcendancy in the direction: he had not the leaſt perſonal acquaintance or connexion with Mr. D.

like ſuch an office? Alexander Dalrymple replied, that if he did not go back to India, he ſhould like it very much. Some time after, Lord Howe called on Alexander Dalrymple, who happened to be from home; but meeting in the ſtreet, in a few days after, Lord Howe informed Alexander Dalrymple, that in conſequence of what had paſſed with his brother, he had urged Lord Egmont to eſtabliſh ſuch an office, and had informed his Lordſhip, that there was a very proper perſon in his eye, whom he would name, if ſuch an eſtabliſhment took effect. Lord Howe ſaid, he had called on Alexander Dalrymple to ſay that Lord Egmont had recently informed him his Majeſty had been pleaſed to approve of the office, and promiſed to aſſign 500l. per annum for that purpoſe. Alexander Dalrymple mentioning this to a perſon in the Royal Navy, now dead, he immediately went to Lord Egmont, and got his Lordſhip's promiſe in his own behalf. However, the appointment did not then take place.

Diſcoveries in the South Sea having been a favourite object of Alexander Dalrymple's reſearches, he communicated his collection on that ſubject to the Secretary of State, Earl Shelbourne (now Marquis Lanſdown), who expreſſed a ſtrong deſire to employ Alexander Dalrymple on theſe diſcoveries, at the ſame time expreſſing his regret that he was not acquainted with Alexander Dalrymple when Captain Wallis was ſent.

Afterwards, when the Royal Society propoſed to ſend perſons to obſerve the Tranſit of Venus, in 1769, Alexander Dalrymple was thought of as a proper perſon; and the Admiralty approving of his being employed for this ſervice, as well as for proſecuting diſcoveries in that quarter, Alexander Dalrymple accompanied the Surveyor of the Navy to examine two veſſels that were thought fit for the purpoſe. The one he approved was accordingly purchaſed; but the worthy Admiral Hawke, who then preſided at the Admiralty, was wrought upon by inſinuations that he would be expoſed to a parliamentary impeachment if he employed any but a Navy Officer; and although offers were made to Alexander Dalrymple that the inſtructions for the voyage ſhould be entruſted to him, and the Officer commanding the veſſel be poſitively ordered to follow his opinion, on the compliance with which his promotion was to depend, yet Alexander Dalrymple, ſenſible, from experience in his own outfit in the Cuddalore, that a divided command was incompatible with the public ſervice in ſuch voyages, declined going out on that footing. As the perſons by whoſe inſinuations Alexander Dalrymple was ſet aſide, on that occaſion, are now dead, it would be improper to enter into further detail of the ſubject; except to take notice that Alexander Dalrymple withheld no information in his power to give.

Subſequent to theſe tranſactions, in June 1769, the Court of Directors were pleaſed to give Alexander Dalrymple 5000l. for his paſt ſervices; equivalent to the emoluments of Secretary at Madras, which he had relinquiſhed, in 1759, to proceed on the Eaſtern voyage.

It would be to no purpoſe to recite the various proceedings concerning Balambangan, a circumſtantial account to that time was publiſhed in 1768; ſuffice it to ſay, the Court of Directors appointed Alexander Dalrymple *Chief* of Balambangan, and Commander of the Britannia; but ſome unhappy differences ariſing with the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, Alexander Dalrymple was removed from the charge of that intended ſettlement, and another perſon, to ſay the leaſt, very incompetent to that truſt, appointed in his ſtead.

In 1774, the Court of Directors being diſſatisfied with that perſon's conduct, had it in contemplation to ſend a Superviſor thither. Alexander Dalrymple then made an offer of his ſervices to redeem the expedition from deſtruction, and offered theſe ſervices without any preſent emolument, except defraying his expences, on condition that a ſmall portion of the clear profits of the eſtabliſhment ſhould be granted to him and his heirs; offering that this allotment ſhould not take place till every expence had been reimburſed which had accrued under his management, even on his *exploring voyage*, and to engage that the expence of the eſtabliſhment ſhould not exceed 10,000l. per annum. This offer was referred to the Committee of Correſpondence to examine and *report*; but that report no where appears. However, this offer was not accepted: and not long after the ſettlement of Balambangan was cut off by ſome Sooloo freebooters, if *cut off* can be applied to the

the *laſt* of a *ſettlement without bloodſhed*.

To this ſcandalous neglect, to give it no worſe a name! our footing in the Eaſtern Iſlands was loſt; and although Balambangan was eſtabliſhed with a profuſe and idle extravagance, and loſt entirely by *miſmanagement*; yet from theſe cauſes, although groundleſsly, that important object will probably never be again attempted; though, under good management, the expence of eſtabliſhing this, as a moſt profitable ſettlement, would have coſt leſs than the amount paid for *port charges* at Canton for a couple of years.

Alexander Dalrymple, from the time he returned to England in 1765, was almoſt conſtantly engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a full expoſition of the importance of the Eaſtern Iſlands and South Seas; and was encouraged by the Court of Directors to publiſh various *Charts*, &c. It is poſitively affirmed, that the *Chart* of the Northern part of the Bay of Bengal, publiſhed in 1772, was the occaſion of ſaving the Hawke Indiaman from the French in the war.

Alexander Dalrymple took every occaſion to keep up his claim on the Madras Eſtabliſhment; but after Lord Pigot was, in 1775, appointed Governor of Fort St. George, Alexander Dalrymple was adviſed, by the then Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, to make a ſpecific application, before the arrangement of the Madras Council was made, his former letters being conſidered as too general.

On the 3d of March 1775, Alexander Dalrymple accordingly applied to be reſtored to his ſtanding, on the Madras eſtabliſhment; which application the Company were pleaſed to comply with, and he was appointed in his rank as a Member of Council, and was nominated to be one of the Committee of Circuit.

In the proceedings of the Council at Madras, no man, however violent in his animoſity or oppoſition, ever imputed to Alexander Dalrymple any want of integrity, or zeal, for what he thought was for the Company's intereſt, and he had the ſatisfaction to find that the Court of Directors gave him diſtinguiſhed marks of their approbation.

On the 1ſt of April 1779, when the Company were pleaſed to accept of his ſervices in the employment he at preſent holds, by advice of Sir George Wombwell, the then Chairman, Alexander Dalrymple accepted on the 8th, that employment by letter read in Court on the 9th of April, on *condition* it *ſhould not invalidate* his *pretenſions* at *Madras*.

On the 27th of May 1780, the Court of Directors reſolved that Meſſrs. Ruſſell, Dalrymple, Stone, and Lathom, having come home in purſuance of the Reſolution of the General Court, in 1777, to have their conduct inquired into, and no objection having been made in ſo long a time, nor appearing againſt their conduct, ſhould be again employed in the Company's Service.

The other Gentlemen were afterwards appointed to *Chiefſhips*, Alexander Dalrymple continuing in his preſent employment, with the reſervation of his Madras pretenſions.

When the employment Alexander Dalrymple now holds, was confirmed on the 19th of July, he expreſſed by letter, that he truſted, if he wiſhed to *return* to *Madras hereafter*, that the Court would appoint him. This letter requiring no preſent reſolution, as his former acceptance was conditional to that effect, and his preſent acceptance explanatory of the ſame condition ſtill ſubſiſting, it was ordered to lie on the table.

In 1784, when the India Bill was brought into Parliament, there was a clauſe precluding the Company from ſending perſons back to India, who had been a certain time in England; Alexander Dalrymple repreſented the injuſtice this was to him, who had accepted his employment, on condition, that it ſhould not injure his pretenſions at Madras; a clauſe was thereupon inſerted, precluding that meaſure, unleſs with the concurrence of three fourths of the Directors, and three fourths of the Proprietors; he was ſtill not ſatisfied, becauſe it put him on the ſame footing as a Delinquent; when he ſtated this to the then Chairman and Deputy, the Deputy, aſked, if, when he conſidered the good nature General Courts had always ſhown on thoſe occaſions, Alexander Dalrymple could entertain any doubt of being reſtored? in caſe he ſhould hereafter wiſh to go abroad.—His reply was, that if the General Court acted under an engagement of *juſtice*, he could have no doubt; but, if ever he did go abroad, it muſt be in a high ſtation; the friends of thoſe, whoſe

whoſe intereſts were affected, might therefore give their votes againſt him, and thoſe votes collectively be more than one-fourth of the Proprietors, who would attend on a private buſineſs, regarding an individual only.

It having been intimated, that the Miniſter would give his conſent to an individual exception, in his behalf, if the Court of Directors would make the application,

Alexander Dalrymple on the 27th of July 1784, addreſſed the Court of Directors, deſiring an application might be made to Parliament for an exception.

The Court reſolved not to make the application, as the clauſe of exception had ſufficiently provided for any claim he might have: although this is the oſtenſible reaſon for refuſal, it is ſaid, the *true* reaſon was, becauſe ſuch an *application* would be tantamount to an *appointment* by *Act* of *Parliament*; but the reſolution, as it ſtands, *recognizes* his *claim*. To make this claim of public notoriety, he petitioned the Houſe of Commons, the Houſe of Peers, and the Sovereign; taking every precaution to *eſtabliſh* and *avow* the *claim*.

As Alexander Dalrymple was in a very uſeful employment at home, he thought there was an option left with him; he preferred that employment to an inferior ſtation abroad, and never wiſhed to ſuperſede any man who was his ſenior in the Company's Service; ſo long as Mr. Ruſſel remained in India, he had therefore no motive for vivifying his claim; but after Mr. Ruſſel's return to England, when he learnt that there was an intention of re-eſtabliſhing the Government in a Civil ſervant, Alexander Dalrymple made his application to the Court of Directors, for that appointment, as the oldeſt ſervant of the Company; they were not pleaſed to grant him that honourable and lucrative ſtation; but having been aſſured that the reaſon for his not being appointed, was not from defect in, or objection to him; he thought he was well juſtified in deſiring the Company's bounty might be extended to an old and faithful Civil ſervant, in like manner as it had been beſtowed on military men, whoſe expectations had been diſappointed by their arrangements.

The Court of Directors thereupon with (Alexander Dalrymple has been aſſured) only *two negatives*, granted him a penſion for life; to the kindneſs of Sir Stephen Luſhington, then Chairman, and to Mr. Nathaniel Smith, Alexander Dalrymple has always expreſſed his particular obligations on that occaſion. This penſion is 500l. per annum, much leſs than what the Company have granted to military men, viz.

To General Sloper	£.1500	per annum,
Dalling	1000	
Lang	1000	
Nelſon	1000	

The Preſident and Council of Fort St. George's inſtructions to Alexander Dalrymple, 7th June, 1762, before recited, *recommending* to him a *full confidence* in the Company's *generous conſideration of his zeal*, as the ſureſt way to obtain their *favour*. Alexander Dalrymple might by this, have been taught to expect *ſomething more* than a *bare equivalent* to the emolument of Secretary, which comfortable office he relinquiſhed to go on a voyage expoſed to great hazard and fatigue; and although he received 5000l. in 1769, he refuſed to receive it on the firſt warrant, which expreſſed "in full of *all demands* and *expectations*," and received it on another, expreſſing, "in full for *paſt ſervices*," yet it cannot be thought what Alexander Dalrymple has received can merit the appellation of *generous conſideration* of *his zeal*.

From 1769, when he received 5000l. as equivalent to what he would have received as Secretary, to 1779, when he was appointed to his preſent employment, being ten years; the advantage, ſuppoſing he never had been in a more lucrative ſtation, would amount to £. 5000

In that period he received leſs than 1000

So that in truth he received £. 4000 leſs from the Company than if he had remained in the office of Secretary; and has been at the expence of a voyage to India; not to mention the expences that attended his appointment as Chief of Balambangan, for which he never received any conſideration.

Alexander Dalrymple's opinion having been aſked on divers public occaſions, he truſts that the ſeveral perſons who have, at thoſe times, filled the confidential ſtations in the Direction, will do him the juſtice to ſay, that he always gave that opinion zealouſly for the Company's intereſt.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE LATE REV. DR. HUNTER.

DR. HUNTER was firſt one of the Miniſters of Leith, in Scotland; but his popular talents ſoon pointed him out as a deſirable Paſtor to the Preſbyterian Congregation at London Wall. He accepted an offer which they made him, and ſince that time he has continued for the ſpace of thirty-one years to preſide over this charge with undiminiſhed popularity. In the capital he found an opportunity of diſplaying other talents; and a number of literary productions which he offered to the Public were all received with favour. His principal original work is his "Sacred Biography," a ſeries of diſcourſes on the lives of the Patriarchs. This has been an uncommonly popular work, and has paſſed through ſeveral editions. It diſplays many marks of genius; beautiful paſſages and ſtriking images conſtantly arreſt the attention of the reader; and that eaſy flow of ſtyle which diſtinguiſhes all his works is here found in its greateſt perfection. A volume of "*Sermons*" has alſo added conſiderably to his reputation. As a tranſlator, he perhaps equals any author who has yet appeared. His tranſlation of St. Pierre's "*Studies of Nature*" has been univerſally read. The tone of ſentiment in that Author's works was ſo correſpondent to his own feelings, that he executed the tranſlation as a pleaſure, rather than a taſk; and St. Pierre himſelf very politely acknowledged his obligations to his tranſlator. Sonnini's *Travels* is another work which he publiſhed in an Engliſh dreſs; and ſeveral other French writers owe their reputation in this country to his pen. But perhaps the moſt ſplendid work of this nature which he executed, is the Phyſiognomy of "*Lavater*." The curious and ingenious ſpeculations of that Philoſopher, ſoon after their publication, excited univerſal attention on the Continent of Europe. The elegant and enthuſiaſtic ſtyle in which they are written made a correſpondent impreſſion on his readers: every one became a phyſiognomiſt; and ſcarcely would a family even hire a ſervant without firſt finding proofs of his honeſty in the lineaments deſcribed by Lavater. The expence of the plates which accompany this ſuperb work was very great; and it was only a tranſlator of the firſt reputation that could be employed to render it into Engliſh. Before undertaking this great work, Dr. Hunter paid a viſit to the ingenious Author in his native mountains. In him he found a congenial mind; and the ſimplicity of Lavater's manners, joined to his warm ſenſibility, was a new motive to his tranſlator to undertake the extenſion of his fame. The very ſuperb edition of Lavater's Work in Engliſh, which in conſequence appeared, is one of the fineſt books printed, and ſells at forty guineas a copy. The applauſe with which this, and, indeed, all Dr. Hunter's works, have been received, is a ſufficient teſtimony of his literary abilities.

But if he was admired as a ſcholar, he was ſtill more beloved and eſteemed as a man. An unbounded flow of benevolence was his marking characteriſtic; and any one who has ever ſeen him read a copy of affecting verſes, would from the tears which ran over his cheeks be enabled to judge of his taſte and ſenſibility. But his benevolence was not confined to ſpeculation, or mere ſentiment. In every ſociety or propoſal for benevolent purpoſes, he was ready to take the lead; and his talents and addreſs were well qualified to enſure the ſucceſs of the undertaking, and render the plan beneficial to the utmoſt. His diſtreſſed countrymen, who have ſo often experienced his charitable aſſiſtance, will long lament their benefactor, the Secretary of the Scots Corporation. As a ſocial companion, Dr. Hunter ſhone unrivalled. No greater inducement could be offered to a company, than that he was to be of the party. A flow of good humour, and a ſucceſſion of well-timed anecdotes, delighted every one; and when among a company of his literary friends, of thoſe among whom he could give a looſe to his flow of ſoul, his brilliant flaſhes of wit, and apt claſſical quotations, rendered his converſation a pleaſure of the higheſt order. His people, his friends, his acquaintances, every one who even once had the pleaſure of his company, lament a man whoſe like they never expect to find again.

He died of an inflammation of the lungs, at Briſtol, on the 27th of October, in the ſixty fourth year of his age.

VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER V.

A SUNDAY AT WINDSOR *.

ADDRESSED TO LIEUT. COL. POWNALL.

Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day.

Windſor, Aug. 1793.

As I know no perſon, my dear Sir, more obſervant of the precepts of our religion, or more ſtrict and regular in the performance of the duties of Chriſtianity, than yourſelf, and as we have frequently, in converſation, conſidered the influence which a proper attention to the injunction which I have ſelected for the motto of this paper muſt have upon the civil as well as the ſpiritual happineſs of the people, upon every ſyſtem of ſociety, and every mode of life; I am tempted, as well as my feeble powers will permit, to delineate, for your inſpection, a faint, though I flatter myſelf a tolerably correct and accurate, ſketch of the manner in which the Sabbath Day is celebrated, by the lower order of inhabitants and our London friends, in the town from which this is dated: but before I fully diſplay to your view the ſubject of which this is the outline, permit me to recall to your mind the opinion of that great commentator on the law of England, Sir William Blackſtone, as I do conceive it will appear to you a proper foundation whereon to erect a watch-tower, whence I can obſerve the infringements made upon it, and its frequent violation.

"The profanation of the Lord's Day, vulgarly, but improperly, called *Sabbath breaking*, is an offence againſt God and religion, puniſhed by the municipal law of England †: for beſides the notorious indecency and ſcandal of permitting any ſecular buſineſs to be tranſacted on that day, in a country profeſſing chriſtianity, and the corruption of morals which follows its profanation, the keeping one day in ſeven holy as a time of relaxation and refreſhment, as well as for public worſhip, is of admirable ſervice to the State, conſidered merely as a civil inſtitution." (4 Blackſtone's Commentaries, 63.) And therefore by the 27 Hen. 6. c. 5. "All manner of fairs and markets on *Sundays* (the four *Sundays* in harveſt excepted) ſhall clearly ceaſe, on pain of forfeiting the goods expoſed to ſale."

You, Sir, have frequently remarked, that upon the Continent, particularly in Holland, Flanders, Germany, and Switzerland, whether the religion of the country or diſtrict be Lutheran, Roman Catholic, or Calviniſtical, even in cities or towns devoted at other periods to the greateſt gaiety, or the moſt extenſive commerce, the Lord's Day is always conſidered as a day of the utmoſt decency, ſolemnity, and order. The dawn is announced by the ſound of the matin bell, and all the inhabitants, who are able, are by the municipal law, which is enforced by officers appointed for that purpoſe, obliged to attend *divine ſervice*, which, with the intermiſſion of three hours, at different periods, continues until four in the afternoon. During this time the gates are locked, and if any one is obſerved in the ſtreet, except he can prove that his abſence from church was abſolutely neceſſary, he is ſubjected to a *fine*, and

* It may be neceſſary to hint to the reader, that the principal part of this ſpeculation is extracted from a letter written in the year 1793, and which, of courſe, has, until this period, remained unpubliſhed. Some modern alluſions, it will eaſily be perceived, have been added, and the whole thrown into a form ſomewhat different from what was intended if it had been ſent to the preſs at that time. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that the hints upon which it is founded are collected from periods when a very extraordinary influx of company was attracted to Windſor by the grand reviews, or other public occaſions and celebrations.

† Vide the ſtatutes 1 Eliz. ch. 2. 23 Eliz. ch. 1. 1 Jac. 1. ch. 22. 3 Car. 1. ch. 2. and 29 Car. 2. ch. 7. ſect. 1, 2.

conveyed

conveyed to the neareſt place of public worſhip. At four the gates are thrown open, and every one is permitted to dedicate the evening, which is ſuppoſed to conclude at nine, to healthful amuſement and innocent hilarity *.

The Lord's Day is, as I have obſerved, celebrated in a manner widely different in England, particularly in this elegant town, where, notwithſtanding the people have before their eyes the higheſt and beſt of examples, it is, in ſpite of municipal regulations, I am ſorry to ſtate it, a day devoted to uproar and confuſion, and ſo I fear it will continue until there is a wall built around the metropolis, and its inhabitants are hindered from pouring themſelves out, and ſpreading their abundant follies and vices over the adjacent counties. Devoutly as it is to be wiſhed that this ſtream of profligacy which now overflows its banks might be dried up at its ſource, the period when this will happen is, I fear, at a great diſtance. At preſent, I can aſſure you, Sir, that Windſor is happily free from all Roman Catholic, Lutheran, or Calviniſtical reſtraints, and Sunday, although it is not with us *quite* what it was by divine commandment ordained to be, a day of devout meditation and corporeal reſt, is certainly one in which the cares of this world ſeem to be thrown aſide; a day which we honour by drawing forth to public view our richeſt apparel and moſt ſplendid equipage, and by aſſuming every appearance of feſtivity, every trait of hilarity, that can mark a people, if not properly thankful for, at leaſt reſolved to enjoy, the abundant bleſſings they receive.

Perhaps the beſt method I can take to convey to your mind the pleaſure [illegible] *enjoyed* in this town is, as I have already hinted, to place before you a ſketch of a ſeptenary period. The picture of local manners, even though unſkilfully drawn, is, if there be truth in the general outline, always intereſting. You, I know, will receive this effort with your uſual candour; I therefore proceed to inform you that, as a *proper* preparation for the great duties of the Sabbath, many of the indefatigable tradeſmen of this town ſcarcely ſuffer the ſun to riſe before they have opened the greater part of their ſhops. Goods are expoſed for ſale at their doors, and chapmen and women are crowding to purchaſe different articles, particularly proviſions and apparel †. Every thing that was forgotten in the hurry, and perhaps inebriety, of Saturday night is now recollected, and our ſtreets exhibit the appearance of a *market* day in a place of conſiderable commerce. The inhabitants who are diſengaged from this buſtle are walking under the Town Hall, or ſtaring out of their windows, as their curioſity, or perhaps their intereſt, prompts them, eagerly expecting thoſe Londoners who are faſhionable and rich enough to make an excurſion to Windſor.——Nor are their expectations diſappointed! Before the hour of ten, carriages of every deſcription rattle along the pavement of Park-ſtreet, preceded and followed by troops of equeſtrian ſhopmen and apprentices, who are, I obſerve, the eſcort of *Young Ladies* that have, like themſelves, "been long in populous cities pent," and now iſſue forth to ſpend the day in ſtyle.

The jockey carts which croſs them contain nymphs and ſwains from the neighbouring villages, who have had a touch of the *Ton* ſufficient to make them reſolve to do the ſame. A long cavalcade now approaches, conſiſting of coaches, poſt-chaiſes, phaetons, whiſkeys, ſociables, in ſhort every carriage, except fulkeys. Theſe vehicles encloſe the reſpectable bodies of Mr. Deputy Dry, and his colleagues the

* It will eaſily be conjectured, that in this ſtatement I glance with a retroſpective eye to the ſituation of the countries alluded to before thoſe eminent reformers the French regiments had effected their converſion by planting the *Tree of Liberty*, the fruit of which has the property of thoſe deleterious productions indigenous to tropical climates, and not only intoxicates but poiſons thoſe that taſte thereof. What the conſequence of the fraternal embrace of the French Convention, or Conſulate, has been to the harmleſs, nay virtuous, inhabitants of theſe countries, is too well known to need any further elucidation.

† A great reformation has, I have been juſt informed, taken place in this reſpect, in this truly beautiful and elegant town, ſince the year *ninety-three*, when this was written.

Livery

Livery of one of the Twelve Companies, their Ladies, and friends.

In this inquiſitive age, when the wilds of Africa have, from a garret at Leipſic, been explored by an Author who, as well as the great Abyſſinian Traveller, is ſuſpected to be poſſeſſed of *ſecond ſight*, the worthy Deputy and Co. who wiſhed, like theſe and many other travellers, to ſee the world, and rather to diſperſe than *diſcover* mortuary gold, reſolved, *nem. con.* on a voyage and journey for theſe laudable purpoſes. They ſet out yeſterday morning from a port known by the name of Black Friars, in their ſuperb barge, attended by another containing muſicians, who ſerved as food for the mind, and two more of greater importance, and far more heavily laden, which were appointed victuallers to the larger veſſel. They landed at Richmond; and all their ſea ſtores (except water) being exhauſted, it was fortunate they made ſo hoſpitable a coaſt. There they dined; and having *taken in* a large ſtock of proviſions, wine, &c. they went on board again, and *ſounding* all the way proceeded to Hampton Court, where their carriages met them. This morning, being aſſiduous in the purſuit of the object of their journey, they came to Windſor. "Mine Hoſt of the Garter" was apprized of their intended viſit, and had provided accordingly; therefore I am happy to find, that there was a *better* reaſon for the ſcarcity and high price of proviſions that prevailed in yeſterday's market than is generally aſſigned.

But engaged with this intereſting ſubject, I have ſuffered a number of carriages, &c. to ſlip by me. I now obſerve a coach and ſix, which moves with the celerity of a broad-wheeled waggon and eight. In it a Nobleman lolls at his eaſe: he ſeems to doze; people think him aſleep; but we know that he ſhuts his eyes to aſſiſt cogitation, and that he is pondering upon affairs of ſtate. His Lady has juſt paſſed in a phaeton two ſtories high; therefore, as there will be more ſpirit in the chaſe, we will purſue her. Obſerve with what fury her four mettleſome tits fly up the Caſtle Hill; while, ſtanding in her vehicle, ſhe turns in at the gate with the dexterity of a ſtage coachman. See, ſhe is followed by equeſtrian nymphs, and female charioteers, who, though of inferior rank, are equally emulous of fame.

This ſpeculation would ſwell to a volume, if I were minutely to deſcribe the motley mixture that "hither crowd to celebrate this weekly jubilee." I muſt not, Sir, however, forget to mention, what you will eaſily conceive, that the buſtle, traffic, drinking, hallooing, ſcolding, and ſwearing, the natural concomitants of ſo large an aſſemblage of heterogeneous characters, has kept the town alive, not only at the hour of early prayer in the Caſtle, but while (with a piety truly exemplary, and which I could wiſh to ſee more frequently imitated) the Royal Family were repeating their devotion in the elegant and magnificent chapel of St. George.

We, Sir, have often ſpoken of the negligence and laxity of cathedral worſhip. Here I think the manner of performing the ſervice would merit your approbation. We here ſee Canons, Major and Minor, in their Stalls, Prebends, Choriſters, and Vicars Choral, obſervant of their duty. The behaviour of the Singing Boys, whom we have frequently obſerved to be, in other Choirs, at leaſt inattentive, is in this extremely decent and decorous; I wiſh I could beſtow the ſame unqualified praiſe upon the conduct of their occaſional auditors. But the objects of our Sunday viſitants being curioſity and enjoyment, we the leſs wonder at the rudeneſs and avidity that is obſervable among them.

The hurrying in and out, from the Chapel to the Caſtle and Terrace, and from the Caſtle and Terrace to the Chapel, the ſtamping, whiſpering, crowding, and other enormities, which are practiſed by the multitude, unchecked and unawed by the preſence of their Majeſties, and indeed unreſtrained by the ſtill more awful idea that they are in the preſence of the King of Kings, I ſhall paſs over, as I am conſcious if they are repreſſed it muſt be by ſtronger means than animadverſion.

But, my dear Sir, it is now time to return to the town, where the number of empty carriages that line the ſtreet block up and almoſt impede the way of the full ones that ſtill continue to arrive. Happy, indeed, were thoſe who, like the provident Citizens, had beſpoken their dinners a week before. Alas! it is plain that all our viſitors have not been equally prudent. To this unpardonable want of foreſight it is owing

that we ſee large companies ſtowed in ſmall boxes, packed as cloſe as eight in a ſtage, obliged to take their meal in bed-chambers, tap-rooms, kitchens, bars, any where. The party of ſixteen whom I have in my eye were peculiarly fortunate in finding accommodation wherein they might repoſe, wherein, as Dr. Johnſon ſays, they might luxuriate, as they had *only* two beds in the apartment in which they were obliged to dine, and as there was the immenſe ſpace of five feet betwixt thoſe and the chimney, and alſo a *paucity* of chairs, Neceſſity, a goddeſs who is ſaid to be the Mother of Invention (his father, I believe, was Poverty), hinted to them, that it would be extremely convenient to make ſeats of the one bed, and a ſideboard of the other. I was pleaſed with the idea, becauſe where there has been a mixture of young perſons of both ſexes in ſuch critical circumſtances, you know, Sir, *beds* have not always been uſed for ſuch laudable purpoſes.

But of all the places in which the groupes ſeem moſt congenial to the talents of Rowlandſon or Bunbury, the coffee-rooms at the different inns exhibit, taking them in a general point of view, the greateſt variety of characters, ſituations, and occupations. Here a large and elegant party of London beaux and belles dining in great ſtate. There a dozen farmers ſmoking their pipes with vaſt compoſure. At one table bucks and demireps drinking bumpers of brandy. At another Officers drinking tea. Two tired travellers aſleep under the clock. Several hungry ones ſwearing at the waiters, and calling for their dinners. Some of the parties laughing, others ſcolding; the attendants inceſſantly bawling, "Coming! Coming, Sir!" "Hand thoſe jellies to Captain Limber!" "Pipes and tobacco for Mr. Juſtice Puff!" "Coffee for Mr. Snug and Lady, behind the Bar!" "Your dinner, Dr. Snap, will be ready in five minutes!" "Do you hear, you blockhead, how the bells ring? they're playing the devil in the Angel!" "Bottle and bill for No. 4!" and a hundred other exclamations. Theſe, Sir, with the noiſe of the carriages rattling in and out of the yard, the confuſion ſpreading from the hall, and the ſteam aſcending from the kitchens, combine to create an *enjoyment* which it is impoſſible for my pen to do juſtice to.

The afternoon paſſed in this *agreeable* manner, let us now prepare for the Terrace. The Caſtle Hill is with difficulty mounted amidſt a crowd of carriages, horſes, equeſtrians, and pedeſtrians, tearing and running up and down it. But you know, Sir, that difficulty, and even danger, vaniſhes and melts into air at the touch of the rods of thoſe magicians Curioſity and Faſhion. We are at length arrived in the centre of this motley aſſembly; and did I not know the general principles of loyalty that pervade the boſoms of our countrymen, I ſhould ſuppoſe that many here had, before they left their inns, taken "a glaſs to confuſion," and wiſhed to practiſe that doctrine which has been with ſuch pains inculcated in another country, whoſe principal tenet is the RIGHT OF MAN to level all diſtinctions. A barber or a tailor may be a worthy and reſpectable tradeſman, perhaps the *Monarch* of his club; but ſtill I cannot conceive, that even this dignity, eminent as it certainly is, entitles him to tread either upon the toes of a Duke, or the train of a Dutcheſs, nor indeed to behave with that indecorum which we frequently ſee practiſed by a great part of the company in the Sunday promenade at Windſor.

Well, Sir, after our London friends are ſatiated with ſtaring, and have, perhaps, cauſed perſons of the firſt conſequence to retire from the Terrace, they think it time to retire alſo. They now hurry to their inns, where they ſpend the evening in the enjoyment of every luxury, except quiet, which, as moſt of them came abroad *to be merry*, is deemed by them to be an enemy to conviviality, and conſequently baniſhed.

Having thus attended them through the day, and ſeen them crammed into two, three, and four-bedded rooms, or elſe diſperſed in inconvenient and paltry lodgings, let us leave them to that repoſe which ſeems to be neceſſary, that they may collect ſpirits for the enjoyment of the new pleaſures that await the dawn of the enſuing morning. Attendance at Chapel, ſeeing the Caſtle, rides to the Foreſt, or perhaps an excurſion to the Review, the Races, or Camp, ſo fully occupy the ſhort period they can allot to each, that, like Banquo, they are obliged to borrow ſome hours of darkneſs, and indeed to ride or drive hard to reach London by midnight.

night. We muſt, however, go back in idea to Windſor, as, before our gueſts can leave us, a point of ſome importance remains to be ſettled.

"Then comes the reck'ning when the banquet's o'er,
"The dreadful reck'ning, when men ſmile no more."

But this is by no means the caſe of our Sunday viſitants in general; for as moſt of them are in buſineſs, they are careleſs of the expence, ſo that the thing be done *genteelly*. Perhaps their creditors would "ſmile no more," did they know with what elegant profuſion their money was ſquandered.

We well know that it is a *vile bore*, a ſhabby veſtige of the *Old School*, for a Gentleman to item, or even caſt, a bill; no one would like to be treated ſo unpolitely himſelf. All that a man of ſpirit has to do with, is the total. Our waiters, oſtlers, chaiſeboys, chambermaids, bootcatchers, &c. &c. &c. are alſo ſuch a diſintereſted and reſpectable community, that it is ſcarcely poſſible to reward their eminent ſervices too liberally. Therefore you may obſerve, Sir, that, as they know their patrons, they are prepared to pay their London friends the cloſeſt attention, who, when they aſcend their vehicles, or mount their horſes, are ſure to be ſurrounded by the whole houſhold, with the maſter and miſtreſs at their head. Theſe ſtand in the porch, bowing to the ground, until the carriages, &c. drive off; when the laugh, which they have with difficulty reſtrained, burſts forth; and inſtead of commending their late gueſts for their liberality, you may gather from their jokes and ſneers, that although they have largely benefited by their generoſity, they are of opinion, that they have either foolithly parted with their own money, or knaviſhly with that of other perſons, in order to diſplay their taſte, and make a blaze that renders folly and knavery more conſpicuous.

It will be ſcarcely worth the time that muſt be loſt in the chaſe, to purſue theſe our ſeptenary viſitants to London: We, Sir, can very eaſily withdraw the hypothetical curtain, and ſuppoſe them in due time to arrive at their ſeveral places of deſtination. We may alſo ſuppoſe, that in the courſe of the week they have ingenuity ſufficient to enable them to plan another excurſion for the enſuing *Sabbath*, and, without any extraordinary ſtretch of imagination, conjecture, that this elegant mode of life is continued until, notwithſtanding the enormous taxes they lay upon their cuſtomers to ſupport it, a WHEREAS, in the Gazette, confines their perſons, or at leaſt circumſcribes their rambles.

This, Sir, is, in this age, conſidered as a trifle: tradeſmen of genius and ſpirit, though for a while enveloped in a cloud, frequently riſe, like the phœnix, from the aſhes of their former fortune, and inſtead of a hired carriage and hebdomadal *frolic*, jump all at once into an equipage of their own, and are perhaps driven to their elegant villa, where they vie with their moſt opulent neighbours in profuſion, or, as they term it, hoſpitality, whither they invite all their jovial companions, and furniſh their tables in a ſtyle of luxury ridiculous in them, and indeed profuſe, in my opinion, even in perſons of the largeſt fortunes.

Arrived at this degree of conſequence, when they make an excurſion they blaze indeed. You, Sir, have, as well as myſelf, ſeen many of theſe characters crowding the watering-places at the head of bands of emigrants, who, from the overgrown metropolis, diſperſe themſelves around the country; who, as I obſerved at the beginning of this epiſtle, ſpread their extravagance, follies, and vices, far and wide, and whereſoever they go render that day which both divine commandment and human laws hath ordained for a period of ceſſation from labour, and ſet apart for meditation, piety, and devotion, a feſtival dedicated to noiſe, hurry, confuſion, luxury, diſſipation, and debauchery.

I have already too much exceeded the common limits of a letter to obtrude upon you any more obſervations reſpecting our Sunday celebration. As you, Sir, have alſo been witneſs to the ſcene of confuſion which I have endeavoured to delineate, your memory will furniſh you with a far better idea of it than any which you can catch from the daſhes of a pen that is not poſſeſſed of graphical power adequate to the ſubject.

You know, my dear Sir, that I retired into the country to ſeek repoſe, and prudently endeavoured to find it amidſt the noiſe, buſtle, and buſineſs, of a market town, and the illuminations, ſquibs, and crackers, of an election

tion feſtival; but as this kind of compoſure, though perfectly agreeable to my compatriots, is not extremely favourable either to contemplation or compoſition, I ſhall, like the Spectator, return to Weſtminſter, as to the region of quiet; when I ſhall perſonally aſſure you that I am

Your obedient humble Servant,

J. M.

CONJECTURES ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NATIONS OF AMERICA.

Was America known to the Ancients? is a queſtion which, though frequently diſcuſſed, has never been decided. Plato tells us, that the Egyptian Prieſts ſpoke to Solon of a certain iſland, called Atlantis, ſituated, ſaid they, ſeveral days voyage from the Straits of Gibraltar. This iſland, according to the report of the Prieſts, was of greater extent than all Lybia, but had been ſwallowed up by the ſea and a violent earthquake. Diodorus Siculus likewiſe ſpeaks of a large iſland, towards which the Phœnicians were driven by a tempeſt. He adds, that the Carthaginians were anxious to keep the knowledge of this iſland from every other commercial nation, that they might enjoy the excluſive advantage of it.

If Plato only had ſpoken of this iſland of Atlantis, what he ſays might be conſidered as allegorical: but the teſtimony of Solon, or of the Egyptian Prieſts, gives ſome ſanction to the tradition. What Diodorus Siculus advances will not bear a critical examination, becauſe he ſpeaks from fabulous traditions. But ſuppoſing his reports were well grounded, they might relate to the Canary Iſlands, Ireland, or England.

It is not my intention to enter into a diſcuſſion of this ſubject, but only to examine in what manner America may have been peopled. There are three ſuppoſitions to chooſe from: either the Americans are the aborigines of America, or they came thither from ſome other part of the globe, or we ourſelves are colonies from that country. If we had not the teſtimony of Geneſis, we might defend the firſt propoſition, and likewiſe the ſecond. The queſtion on the eternity of the world was never decided by the Heathen philoſophers. There have been nations, the Athenians for inſtance, who maintained that they were not deſcended from any other people. As to the third ſuppoſition, it is certain that the Mexicans imagine the Kings of Spain deſcended from their firſt Sovereign Quezalkoal, and are convinced that Spain was conquered by the Mexicans many ages before the diſcovery of America. This does not agree with the records of hiſtory; and in this reſpect the Mexicans are the dupes of that vanity which has perſuaded other nations that the ſciences, arts, and political inſtitutions, originated with them. I ſhall mention only one example. Moſt of the European literati are convinced that Pythagoras communicated to the Indians his ideas on the metempſychoſis, and that theſe ſame Indians owed their political inſtitutions to the Egyptians: on the contrary, it is certain that Pythagoras, and the other Greek philoſophers, ſo far from carrying their ſcience to India, learned from the Indians all that they themſelves knew.

At the preſent day, there are many learned men who will not even give themſelves the trouble to examine whether the Egyptians inſtructed the Indians, or the Indians the Egyptians; becauſe, from the teſtimony of Latin authors, copied from the Greeks, they are accuſtomed to believe, that the Egyptians were in every thing the predeceſſors and inſtructors of the Indians.

I do not think that either the firſt or third ſuppoſition I have ſtated can be defended; but it might lead to long diſcuſſions, as well as every other abſurd opinion broached antecedent to the preſent time.

If we did not poſſeſs the information in the ſacred pages, it would be ſufficient to conſider the indolence, the inactivity, and want of ſciences and arts, amongſt the natives of America, in compariſon with the genius, invention, and induſtry, of the ancient world, in order to be convinced that the Americans never left their country to viſit the reſt of the world. Thus it is America that has been ſought, or at leaſt viſited, either accidentally or by deſign, by foreign nations.

In what manner has this communication operated? The ſolution of this queſtion would require a perfect acquaintance with the language of every nation of the globe, their characters, religion, manners, and cuſtoms. It would firſt be neceſſary to be able to compare the languages of the Weſt Coaſt of Africa with thoſe of the South American nations. It would not be impoſſible to procure a vocabulary of a few hundred words in all the known languages of the univerſe. La Condamine thought this the only method likely to diſcover the origin of the Americans.

For this purpoſe ſuch a vocabulary would be infinitely preferable to the Lord's Prayer, which has been tranſlated into the various languages of numerous ſavage tribes; but as theſe ſavages have no words to expreſs moral or metaphyſical ideas, it is difficult to comprehend how that prayer can be tranſlated into their language.

It ſhould not be too haſtily concluded from the reſemblance of words that the origin of certain nations is the ſame. Will it be maintained, for inſtance, that the Greenland and Latin languages have ſome affinity, becauſe the word *ignack* and the word *ignio* both ſignify fire? On the other hand, ſome are too difficult on the ſubject of the affinity of language, without conſidering with ſufficient attention that every nation poſſeſſing certain letters and certain ſounds peculiar to itſelf, cannot pronounce all the ſounds of another language, and that thence reſults a ſtrongly-marked variation in the words.

It would probably require above a century to make ſuch a collection of words as I am ſpeaking of; and this difficulty alone ſeems imperiouſly to forbid this method. There remains another, which is, to compare the cuſtoms, uſages, and manners of life, of the Americans and of other nations in every age. It is true that two nations, very remote from each other, may have a ſtriking coincidence, without being deſcended from the ſame ſtock; but when very ſingular, and ſeemingly unnatural, cuſtoms are found amongſt different nations, they muſt either have been invented in both countries, or have been imitated by one or the other: the laſt ſuppoſition is the moſt probable.

SINGULAR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

In the kingdom of Calicut, and in the Malabar States, the King is not ſucceeded by his ſon, but by his ſiſter's ſon. The Princes marry from amongſt the people, and their children have not the rank of Princes. The Princeſſes marry Bramins, and the children of theſe Bramins compoſe the Royal Family. The eldeſt of theſe Princes ſucceeds to the throne; and thus there is ſcarcely ever any minority. The ſame ſyſtem is obſerved in Africa, amongſt the nations inhabiting between the Senegal and Riovolta.

In America, in the iſland of Haïti, now St. Domingo, the dignity of Princes was hereditary; but when the Cacique died without children, the ſovereignty devolved to the children of his ſiſters, to the excluſion of his brother's children.

Upon the death of an Iroquois Chief, the ſucceſſion is transferred to the children of his mother's ſiſter.

The ſame regulation is eſtabliſhed amongſt the Hurons, the Natches, and the ſavages of the Miſſiſſippi: they ſay, that the children of a Chief's ſiſter may with greater certainty be conſidered as of the blood of that Chief than his own children.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

In ancient as well as in modern hiſtory, we find examples of the cuſtom of interring their wives and ſlaves together with the bodies of Princes and Chiefs. Herodotus, ſpeaking of the Scythians, near the Boryſthenes, ſays, that when the Sovereign died, one of his concubines, his cup-bearer, his cook, two other domeſtics, and likewiſe his horſes and golden cups, were interred with him. Lucian tells us the ſame thing. The Romans ſacrificed priſoners at the funerals of diſtinguiſhed perſons: theſe priſoners were obliged to fight each other till they were all deſtroyed. Cæſar relates, that the Soldurii devoted themſelves to death when their patrons died.

He ſays in another place, that the cuſtom of burning the ſervants and dependents of powerful men, upon the death of the latter, had been abandoned. The ancient Danes buried widows with their huſbands. The hiſtorian Dalin aſſerts, that the ſame thing was cuſtomary in Sweden. De Guines informs us, that amongſt the

Turkiſh

Turkiſh nation called Houi Re, at the funeral of a man, thoſe of his wives who had not borne him children were buried with him; and even at the preſent day, the women of India frequently burn themſelves on the corpſes of their huſbands.

Marco Polo relates, that at the interment of the Mogol Tartars, all thoſe who happened to meet the proceſſion on the way were killed, in order to provide him with ſervants in the other world. In the Mogol tombs that are continually diſcovered are found quantities of bones, placed round thoſe of the principal perſon, which probably belonged to the perſons ſacrificed for the purpoſe of accompanying him in the tomb. Amongſt the Jakuts, now under the dominion of Ruſſia, and who formerly were ſubject to Mogol Princes, the chief domeſtic of the deceaſed burned himſelf in ſtate on a tomb erected for the purpoſe, and went to ſerve his maſter in the other world. This cuſtom was doubtleſs common among the Mantehoux Tartars; for Duhalde informs us, that the Emperor Schnutchi, the founder of the dynaſty now on the throne of China, having loſt a ſon and daughter, ordered twenty people to be put to death to appeaſe the manes of the deceaſed. Cham-hi, the ſucceſſor of that Prince, found it very difficult to aboliſh this cuſtom. The ſame practice was likewiſe found amongſt the Afghans, a predatory nation inhabiting the Perſian confines, and amongſt the inhabitants of the Philippines. In the kingdoms of Whidah and Benin, a great number of his ſubjects are immured alive in the tomb of the King, when he dies. Theſe kingdoms are ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, that is to ſay, on that part of the ancient continent the neareſt to the new.

In the iſland of Haïti, or St. Domingo, when a Cacique died, a great number of people was interred alive with him, and particularly ſome of his wives, and they commonly conteſted who ſhould enjoy that honour.

The cuſtom of putting ſlaves to death when their maſter died paſſed from the American iſlands to the Mexicans and Peruvians, and from thence to the Natchies.

SHAVING THE HEAD A SIGN OF MOURNING.

This cuſtom is very ancient; and we ſee that Moſes forbade the Iſraelites to imitate the Pagans in this particular.

Originally, dying perſons had their hair cut off, becauſe it was imagined that they would not be received into Pluto's kingdom if this precaution were neglected. Alceſtes and Dido afford inſtances of this cuſtom. In the ſequel, the relatives likewiſe cut off their hair as a ſign of mourning. The Scythians of the Boryſthenes, according to the teſtimony of Herodotus, likewiſe cut off their hair at the funeral of their Kings. The Greek and Latin Poets make frequent mention of this cuſtom; it actually conſtituted an offering; and we ſee that Hecuba parted with her hoary locks as a ſacrifice at the tomb of Hector. Petronius, ſpeaking of the Epheſian matron, ſays, that ſhe placed her hair on the breaſt of her deceaſed huſband. Buſbequius, Ambaſſador of Ferdinand King of Hungary to Solyman the Sultan of the Turks, ſays, that on moſt of the tombs in Servia you find hair which has been laid there by the relatives as a token of grief. The Servians being Chriſtians could not offer their hair as a ſacrifice: but experience ſhews, that though a nation may change its religion, yet it always preſerves ſome ceremony of that which it abandons.

This practice even occurs amongſt ſome modern nations. In 1716 a Chineſe Ambaſſador having died at a ſmall town ſituated at the mouth of the river Irtiſh, his oldeſt domeſtic threw a handful of his hair on the funeral pile of his maſter. The Mataram or King of Java, at the interment of his rebellious brother, which was conducted with great pomp, cut off his hair, and threw it upon the tomb.

The Caraibs of the Antilles, male and female, cut off their hair in mourning. The women of Virginia throw their hair upon the tombs of their relations. The women of Brazil ſhave their heads when they loſe their relatives, and their mourning continues till their hair has grown again. The tribes of Florida cut their hair likewiſe upon the death of their relations; and when they loſe a Chief, they keep their heads ſhaved for the ſpace of two years.

The Iroquois of both ſexes teſtified their grief by cutting off their hair. In this caſe, the women durſt not go abroad till it had grown again. The

cuſtom

cuſtom is modified, and they now obtain permiſſion of their relatives to ſacrifice only a portion of their treſſes on the tombs of their huſbands.

It may be remarked in this place, that the women of Canada conſider it as the greateſt affront that can be offered them to cut off their hair entirely, or only in part.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HABITATIONS OF THE DEAD.

The ancient Mogols uſed to demoliſh and deſtroy the tents of their Officers after their death. Now, when the Chieftain of theſe Tartars dies, they abandon their habitations for the whole time that the mourning continues. The Telengutians deſtroy the habitations of the dead. The Jakutians were accuſtomed to quit for good the habitations in which any perſon had died.

Theſe two nations, which are Tartar hordes, may have inherited this cuſtom from the Mogols. The Perſians entertain an averſion for the houſes in which their fathers expired. None of their nation would venture to live in a houſe of which the owner had been put to death by order of the Sovereign, for fear the ſame fate ſhould at ſome future period befal him. When a Laplander has expired, his neighbours haſten to deſtroy his hut. When the King of Whydah, in Africa, dies, his palace is pulled down, and another erected with the materials.

The Charaibs are accuſtomed to demoliſh the habitation in which the father of a family has died, and to conſtruct another on the ſame ſpot. In Peru it was the practice to wall up the apartment in which the Inca had died.

Amongſt the Pagans this averſion to the habitations of deceaſed perſons aroſe principally from the opinion, that in the other world the dead followed the ſame occupation as they had in this, and would, conſequently, ſtand in need of the things they had left behind them: thus their working tools are frequently interred with the remains of the deceaſed. Without this precaution their ſpirits would return to demand what was detained from them, and would torment their ſucceſſors. They ſuppoſe, that if the habitation were not deſtroyed, the ſoul of the deceaſed would haunt it. They dread theſe viſitations of the dead, and their very idea is diſagreeable to the living. Amongſt ſavage tribes, thoſe who have the ſame name as the deceaſed inſtantly change it, that nothing may be left which might bring him to their recollection; and he who has ceaſed to live, is to the reſt of the nation as if he had never exiſted.

HUSBANDS WHO GO TO BED WHEN THEIR WIVES LIE IN.

Strabo tells us, that in the north of Spain the huſband was put to bed when his wife was delivered of a child: this cuſtom is ſtill prevalent in ſome diſtricts contiguous to the Pyrenees. Diodorus Siculus relates the ſame thing of the Corſicans; and Apollonius Rhodius ſays, that the Tibarenes, a people inhabiting the ſhores of the Euxine Sea, had the ſame cuſtom. Marco Polo relates, that in the province of Arcladam, the women, after lying in, get up as ſoon as poſſible, and the huſband, going to bed in their place, nurſes the child for the ſpace of forty days. This practice is alſo prevalent in Japan.

Amongſt the Charaibs of Guiana it is likewiſe cuſtomary for the huſbands to take to their beds when their wives lie in. They receive viſits, and the ſame attention as if they were actually indiſpoſed. This cuſtom is rigorouſly obſerved; for even when they are upon a hoſtile expedition, as ſoon as any of them hears that his wife has brought him an increaſe of family, he haſtens away to betake himſelf to bed. Labat tells us, that in theſe caſes the huſband obſerves a faſt of thirty days; but this ceremony only takes place for the firſt born, otherwiſe the Charaibs, who have frequently five or ſix wives, would have more faſts than the Capuchins. Fermin, in his deſcription of Surinam, confirms the fact of their lying in bed, but is ſilent relative to the faſt. The Dutch phyſician Piſo ſays, that when the Braſil women feel the pangs of child-birth approaching, they go from home into the woods; that, with a ſtone, they cut the navel-ſtring of the new-born infant, and that after having boiled they eat it. At the ſame time the huſband betakes himſelf to bed, and is fed with invigorating and nouriſhing things to recover his ſtrength. Captain Woodes Rogers relates exactly the ſame circumſtance.

ARROWS

ARROWS A SYMBOL OF A PROCLAMATION.

Theſe arrows were blunt, and had no feathers: they rather reſembled ſmall ſticks than arrows. They were originally employed to predict future events. The name of the thing that was the ſubject of inquiry was written on two different arrows. A third, without inſcription, was encloſed with the two others in a covered veſſel. One was drawn out, and the chance that cauſed one to be taken in preference to the others was explained in various ways. This method of divination was particularly cuſtomary in the Northern kingdoms. "When an army enters the country," ſays the Norwegian law, "or if an inſurrection appear in any part of the kingdom, let a ſtick of meſſage be ſent."

In Sweden, the orders for the aſſembly of the Magiſtrates for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and in general every meſſage of the Government, was iſſued in the ſame manner. Probably they were then ſtill ignorant of the art of writing, and theſe ſticks ſerved as a ſymbol of the will of the Prince. The ſame cuſtom was obſerved amongſt the Mogol Tartars in Siberia, as well as amongſt the Oſtiacks.

Burlée ſays, that the ſavages of Chili, when they wiſhed to make war upon the Spaniards, ſent an arrow, with a cord attached to it, to their different allies. When the Chief accepted the arrow, he entered into an engagement to ſupport the war: and, to confirm his intention, he made a knot upon the cord, upon which it was tranſmitted to another Chief. The meſſenger returned with his arrow decorated with knots. Le Gentil, who made a voyage to the ſame country, ſays, that the knots are of different colours, and indicate not only the plan of the projected war, but likewiſe the time and place of rendezvous, &c.

TATTOOING.

Herodotus tells us, that the figures traced on the ſkin amongſt certain nations were marks of nobility. Ammianus Marcellinus ſays, that the Huns cut certain figures on the chins of their new born male children, with the intention, as they aſſerted, to prevent the beard from growing. This explanation is probably inaccurate; for the Huns, like their neighbours the Chineſe, had ſcarcely any beards. Claudian informs us, that the Picts, natives of Albion, and the Gelones, a people of Greek origin inhabiting the ſhores of the Dnieper, marked their ſkin with various figures with an iron inſtrument. The Tonguſes of Siberia are acquainted with this practice, according to Gmelin. In the iſland of Miangis, near Mindanao, the men and women cut upon the ſkin certain irregular figures, into which they introduce a coloured powder, and over all they rub themſelves with greaſe. Dampier, who had examined this kind of painting on the ſkin of a Miangi Prince, ſays, that it is very ſkilfully executed, and produces a pretty effect; that the leaves and flowers are extremely well imitated, and exhibit a proficiency that one would not have ſuſpected amongſt theſe ſavages. Lady Montague informs us, that in the vicinity of Tunis the women adorn themſelves with certain figures which they trace on the neck and arms, and render indelible by burning a certain powder in them. The women living near the river Gambia, in their infancy, have figures pricked with a hot needle on their arms, breaſt, and neck. Theſe figures, which are indelible, reſemble works in ſilk. In the kingdom of Whidah, the young girls deſtined for the ſervice of the great Serpent undergo an operation, which conſiſts in ſcratching the ſkin with an iron inſtrument, and produces figures reſembling ſatin-work.

In America, the ſame practice is common amongſt the ſavages of the iſthmus of Darien. Wafer ſays, that they prick their ſkin with a thorn till the blood iſſues out, and then rub themſelves with a powder which leaves traces that cannot be effaced. This cuſtom is found amongſt the tribes of Florida, Virginia, Louiſiana, and Canada.

SCALPING.

After battles, certain ancient nations were accuſtomed to cut the ſkin of the ſlain round the forehead and ears, and to take away the ſcalp, which they fixed to the end of a pole, and carried in triumph. Herodotus has a paſſage on this ſubject, which is badly tranſlated by Gronovius. The Scythians detached with a bone the fleſh that adhered to the ſkin, and gave the latter the conſiſtence of leather, to render durable theſe monuments of their victories.

tories. Oroſius likewiſe has a paſſage relative to it, which is remarkable: In ſpeaking of the Cimbrian women, he ſays, that they valiantly defended themſelves againſt the Romans, till the latter had ſcalped them. As we no where elſe find inſtances of this barbarous practice amongſt the Romans, it appears probable, that this was only a retaliation, and that the Cimbri had treated their Roman priſoners in the ſame manner. The Cimbri might have inherited this cuſtom from their anceſtors, the Scythians. Ammianus Marcellinus ſays, that the Alanes, who lived near the Palus Mœotis, ſcalped their enemies, and hung them to their ſaddles as trophies.

In North America this barbarous cuſtom is extremely common, particularly amongſt the ſavages of Canada. It is remarkable, that ſometimes theſe who have had their heads flayed in this manner, and their ſcalps taken away, ſurvive the operation. Lafiteau relates, that he ſaw an inſtance of this kind.

THE AGED AND INFIRM PUT TO DEATH.

Herodotus ſpeaks of the Pagœi, a ſavage nation who uſed to kill and eat the aged and the infirm. The original inhabitants of Sardinia had a law by which children were enjoined to kill their parents when they arrived at the age of ſeventy years. Hartknoch ſpeaks of a ſimilar cuſtom among the Pruſſians. Amongſt the Northern nations, it was a common practice to precipitate the old men into the ſea, and they frequently deſired it themſelves. When a Hottentot grows too old for labour, a hut is conſtructed for him in ſome ſolitary ſpot, he is abandoned, and dies with hunger, or is torn to pieces by ravenous beaſts. Kolben, from whom we have this fact, reproaching them for their cruelty, they replied, "The Dutch are far more cruel: they ſuffer their infirm to linger for whole years; we, on the contrary, put a ſpeedy termination to their ſufferings."

The Jakutians and Kamtſchadales treat their ſick in the ſame manner: they conſtruct a cabin in the woods, ſupply them with ſome food, and then abandon them to their fate.

Piſo relates, that the ſavages of Braſil put to death all perſons attacked with incurable diſorders. It was an invariable practice with the indigenous tribes of Terra Firma, that when a man was taken ill, his relatives removed him into a wood, put him in a hammock with ſome proviſions, and abandoned him to nature, after having danced and ſung round him: if he recovered ſufficient ſtrength to return to his habitation, he was received with demonſtrations of joy. If his malady continued, he was ſupplied with water and food; if he died, he was interred, and at the ſame time a further ſupply of proviſions was brought him.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE CHINESE.

The Peruvians had four great feſtivals in the year. The principal of theſe was held at Cuſco, the capital of the country, immediately after the ſolſtice. The ſecond and third were celebrated at the time of the equinoxes; and the fourth was variable. Theſe feſtivals bear a great analogy to thoſe of the Chineſe, both with reſpect to the time and the number. The Chineſe hold their feſtivals at the ſolſtices and the equinoxes.

The Sovereigns of Peru and China both pretended to be deſcendants of the Sun.

There was at Cuſco a field which nobody might cultivate excepting the Emperors and their family: the Monarchs of China likewiſe had a field reſerved for themſelves and their children.

The Sovereigns of theſe two countries poſſeſſed both the temporal and eccleſiaſtical power; and the political inſtitutions of the two empires were equally wiſe.

The Peruvian females, if we are to credit Frezier, are particularly deſirous to have ſmall feet, on which account they ſubmit to the moſt painful compreſſion. It is notorious how highly the Chineſe value the ſame advantage. Although Frezier only ſpeaks of the Creoles, and not of the indigenous natives of the country, this extraordinary taſte may have been brought from China to Peru prior to the arrival of the Spaniards, and the latter may have adopted it from the natives.

The Peruvians were ignorant of letters, they correſponded by the *quibos*, that is, by ſymbolic knots: the Chineſe, before the invention of characters, uſed ſimilar knots to communicate their ideas at great diſtances.

The Peruvians for their *quibos* employed threads of various colours, each of which had its ſignification. They

made their calculations with as much facility, by means of theſe knots, as merchants by figures. They uſed the *quibos* for keeping a regiſter of the inhabitants of the whole empire, deſcribing their age and ſex; they had a liſt of their warriors, a table of impoſts, an account of births and deaths, all kept with the utmoſt accuracy.

The arrangement of the *quibos* was arbitrary, and the Incas often changed the ſignification which their predeceſſors had attached to the colour of the threads employed.

If the Peruvians were a colony from any other part of the world, it is my opinion that they came from China. But in what manner could they come? Did they traverſe the Pacific Ocean or Atlantic Ocean and double Cape Horn, or paſs through the Straits of Magellan? It is difficult to believe ſo. The Pacific Ocean might indeed have been croſſed in ſeveral voyages, touching at the intermediate iſlands, which would have afforded the emigrants a freſh ſupply of proviſions. It may be objected, that the Chineſe veſſels were too weak for ſuch a voyage. I am of a contrary opinion. We know that the Ruſſians who live at Jakutzk have, with their light barks, proceeded down the Lena, doubled the Capes of Eiſſen and Tſchutſki, and reached the river Anadir: the veſſels conſtructed at a great expence by the Empreſs Anne could not accompliſh as much. How were the Solomon Iſlands, ſituated between Aſia and America, peopled? Theſe iſlands, diſcovered during the reign of Philip II. had inhabitants when European veſſels firſt arrived there. As the Americans had no ſhipping, it was doubtleſs the Chineſe who peopled theſe iſlands, although the paſſage was much longer from China to the Solomon Iſlands than from the latter to America.

De Guignes, who was well verſed in the literature and hiſtory of the Eaſtern nations, ſays expreſsly, that in the year 458 the Chineſe carried on a great trade with California. Buache, the geographer, who calls California Quivara, adopts the ſame opinion. If it be true, that the Chineſe diſcovered the country of Quivara, it is not impoſſible that their deſcendants may have followed the direction of the coaſt, and have arrived and ſettled in Peru. It is not improbable that Mango Capac, the firſt Inca of Peru, was a Chineſe.

There is one obſervation to be made. Navigation had never attained the ſame degree of perfection amongſt different nations at the ſame period: it is the ſame with navigation as with commerce, the arts, and ſciences: they paſs from one nation to another, and convert barbarians into civilized people, whilſt certain civilized nations again ſink into barbariſm. What maritime and commercial nation ever excelled the Egyptians? They founded important colonies in Africa and Europe, and carried on a great trade upon the Atlantic. The Egyptians circumnavigated Africa, ſetting off from the Red Sea. The Greeks poſſeſſed vaſt fleets for the purpoſes of war and commerce. But the power of theſe nations is annihilated, and they will continue to groan under a foreign yoke till it ſhall pleaſe Providence to ſend them a deliverer.

SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE AFRICANS OF THE WESTERN COAST.

We have given ſome traits of the reſemblance that exiſts between the nations on the Coaſt of Africa and the Americans: this ſimilarity is greater than between any people of the old and new Continent. Subjoined are a few facts, which ſeem to prove that America was peopled from Africa.

1. Hottentot girls, from the age of twelve years, conſtantly wear thongs of calf leather tied round their legs, from the knee to the ancle. The Charaib girls, from the age of twelve years, wear bandages of cotton ſtuffs faſtened round their legs in exactly the ſame manner: the Charaibs not having abundance of cattle, like the Hottentots, are obliged to ſubſtitute another ſubſtance for leather.

2. When a Hottentot woman marries a ſecond time, ſhe is obliged to cut off a joint of her little finger. If ſhe marry a third time, ſhe is then compelled to amputate the third finger. The Tucumans, in Braſil, have a ſimilar cuſtom: there are occaſions on which they are even obliged to cut off the thumb of the right hand: this operation is performed upon the death of their neareſt relations.

3. The Charaibs, as well as the Hottentots, make a point of placing the members of corpſes, at interment, in the ſame manner as a child is placed in the mother's womb.

4. The

4. The idolatrous negroes of Africa have almoſt the ſame religious ceremonies as the Americans. George Candidius, a Dutch Miniſter, has publiſhed a comparative deſcription of theſe ceremonies.

From the analogy of various national cuſtoms, I have concluded that the Peruvians are deſcended from the Chineſe, although the two countries are ſeparated by an immenſe ocean. But it is much more probable that Braſil was peopled from Africa. The extent of the Atlantic Ocean, which ſeparates thoſe two countries, is not above twenty degrees. The eaſt winds are extremely common in theſe latitudes; and there are inſtances of African veſſels having been driven to the coaſt of America. Yet I do not think that America was peopled from China and Africa only. The ſmall Lapland canoes, thoſe of the Greenlanders, and of the Eſquimaux, are almoſt all alike; and it is not improbable that the North of Europe contributed to the population of America.

DR. SAMUEL ARNOLD.

(By Dr. Busby; from *Public Characters* 1799-1800.)

This Gentleman, whoſe profeſſional celebrity was ſo early acquired, and which has been ſo long and ſo deſervedly maintained, received his muſical education at the Chapel Royal St. James's, partly under the late Mr. Gates, and partly under his ſucceſſor Dr. Nares.

The ſtrong indications he evinced, even in infancy, of a genius formed for the cultivation of the tuneful ſcience, determined his parents to yield to the bias of nature, by placing him in ſome reſpectable harmonic ſeminary. The inviting proſpect of future patronage from the late Princeſſes Amelia and Caroline, was at the ſame time an additional inducement with them to give the fulleſt ſcope in their power to that impulſe of genius which, under ſkilful maſters, could not but be productive of future honour and emolument to its poſſeſſor; and, at the expreſs deſire of thoſe illuſtrious perſonages, he was, at the uſual age of admiſſion, placed in the King's Chapel. His ardent perſeverance in ſtudy daily afforded the moſt convincing proofs that muſic was the ſcience for which Nature had deſigned him, and juſtified the choice his parents had made.

Mr. Gates and Dr. Nares were maſters of reſpectable abilities, and conſequently knew how to appreciate and encourage dawning talents. The former of theſe Gentlemen was, indeed, ſo partial to his aſſiduous and promiſing pupil, that he conſtantly diſtinguiſhed him by marks of his particular favour, and at his death left him a legacy. From induſtry, combined with real genius, reſulted that rapid progreſs which at once rewards and propels the aſpiring ſtudent; and young Mr. Arnold, before he had reached manhood, rendered himſelf, by his taſte and ſcience, an ornament to the profeſſion to which the future ſtudy of his life was to be devoted.

About the year 1760, Mr. Beard, of vocal celebrity, and at that time one of the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre, became acquainted with Mr. Arnold, and was ſo ſenſible of his extraordinary merit, as to be glad to avail himſelf of his talents by introducing him to the notice of the public as compoſer to that houſe. That juſtly-admired and unaffected imitator of nature poſſeſſed all that ſimplicity of taſte and chaſteneſs of manner ſo happily calculated to draw forth the efforts of genuine ability; and, in compoſing for ſuch a ſinger, Mr. Arnold neceſſarily adopted that ſtrength and purity of melody calculated to touch the heart, and to which moſt of the nerveleſs and unnatural ſtrains of later days do not ſeem even to pretend.

True genius, like the eagle, feels its power of ſuperior flight, and diſdains the track of mediocrity! It is, therefore, no wonder that Mr. Arnold, after his ſucceſs with the Maid of the Mill, and ſeveral other compoſitions, ſhould feel the impulſe to exert his talents upon an oratorio. The Cure of Saul, written by the late Rev. Dr. Brown, offered itſelf to his contemplation; and, in the year 1767, he made choice of that excellent poem

for

for his firſt effort in the higher ſtyle of muſical compoſition. In this attempt he ſo happily ſucceeded, that it was univerſally allowed to be the greateſt production in its kind ſince the time of the immortal Handel. Mr. Arnold, who had never ſuffered his private intereſt to come in competition with the public good, generouſly made a preſent of this work to the Society inſtituted for the Benefit of Decayed Muſicians and their Families; and it proved to that Society a moſt valuable acquiſition. The fund had greatly ſunk, and the receipts of their annual concerts were ſtill decreaſing. The Cure of Saul, however, attracted crowded audiences, and contributed to the reſtoration of that ſucceſs and proſperity which had formerly marked the progreſs of that highly-laudable inſtitution. The diſtinguiſhed honour with which Mr. Arnold had acquitted himſelf in the arduous taſk of compoſing an oratorio, encouraged him to proceed; and ſoon after gave birth to a ſecond production of the ſame kind, called Abimelech, which was ſucceeded by the Reſurrection and the Prodigal Son. The latter three of theſe oratorios were, during ſeveral ſucceſſive Lents, performed at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, and Covent Garden Theatre, under his own management and direction. His firſt enterprize was in the Haymarket, at play-houſe prices, and ſucceeded ſo far as to induce him to quit the Little Theatre. But the ſecond ſpeculation was not equally favourable. The plan on which he proceeded was certainly judicious; and, had he not been oppoſed by a powerful court-intereſt at Drury-lane, muſt have anſwered his moſt ſanguine expectations; but, from that oppoſition, together with his enormous expences, and other unforeſeen cauſes, it proved an unfortunate adventure. About the time that he wrote the Reſurrection, he compoſed and publiſhed in ſcore four ſets of Vauxhall ſongs, the greater part of which are uncommonly ſweet in their melodies, and in their accompaniments diſplay much richneſs of taſte, aided by a thorough acquaintance with the characters and powers of the various inſtruments. Of all his oratorios, the Prodigal Son reflects the greateſt portion of honour on his talents and judgment. It is, indeed, for the moſt part, conceived in a manly and noble ſtyle, and exhibits much of that greatneſs and ſublimity of mind indiſpenſable to the production of oratorial compoſition. It formed a ſplendid addition to that laurel he had already ſo fairly earned, and gave him an indiſputable ſtation in that rank of compoſers which only true genius, cultivated by profound ſcience, can ever hope to attain. The fame of this ſacred drama was ſo high, that when, in 1773 it was in contemplation to inſtal the late Lord North Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, the Stewards, appointed to conduct the muſical department of the ceremony, applied to the Compoſer of the Prodigal Son for permiſſion to perform that oratorio on the ſolemn occaſion. Mr. Arnold's ready and polite acquieſcence with this requeſt procured him the offer of an honorary degree in the theatre; but, conſcious of his own ſcientific qualifications, he preferred the academical mode; and, conformably to the ſtatutes of the Univerſity, received it in the ſchool-room, where he performed, as an exerciſe, Hughes's Poem on the Power of Muſic. On ſuch occaſions, it is uſual for the Muſical Profeſſor of the Univerſity to examine the exerciſe of the candidate: but Dr. William Hayes, then the Profeſſor of Oxford, returned Mr. Arnold his ſcore unopened, ſaying, "Sir, It is quite unneceſſary to ſcrutinize the exerciſe of the Author of the Prodigal Son."

In the year 1771, Dr. Arnold married Miſs Napier, daughter of Archibald Napier, Doctor in Phyſic, with which Lady he received a handſome fortune. About the ſame year, he purchaſed, of Mr. Pinto, Marybone Gardens, then the much-frequented ſcene of gaiety and faſhion. For the better entertainment of the public, the Doctor furniſhed the gardens with a ſcenic ſtage, and compoſed and performed ſome excellent burlettas, which were moſt favourably received. Theſe ſhort but pleaſing pieces, while they evinced his verſatile powers as a Compoſer, aſſiſted to diſplay the vocal abilities of Miſs Harper (now Mrs. Banniſter), Miſs Catley, Miſs Brown (afterwards Mrs. Cargil), Mrs. Barthelemon, Mr. Charles Banniſter, Mr. Reinhold, and many other reſpectable and well-known London performers. Ever anxious to merit that attention and encouragement with which the public diſtinguiſhed his exertions to gratify

gratify the general taſte, Dr. Arnold, at a very great expence, engaged, for the uſe of the gardens, the aſſiſtance of that ingenious artiſt, Signor Torré, whoſe fire-works excited the admiration of all who witneſſed their beauty and magnificence, and whoſe repreſentation of the Cave of Vulcan was allowed by all connoiſſeurs in the art to be the moſt ſtriking and ſtupendous performance ever exhibited in this country. In 1776, the leaſe of the gardens expired; and that delightful ſpot, to which the votaries of taſte and innocent pleaſure had ſo long reſorted, was, by the proprietors, let to various builders, and ſoon after converted into an integral part of the metropolis.

When Mr. Beard, after many years of meritorious public ſervice, retired to the enjoyment of a well-earned competency, the late Mr. George Colman became his ſucceſſor, as one of the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre. The claſſical and diſcriminating mind of this gentleman and ſcholar felt and acknowledged the ſterling abilities of Dr. Arnold; and he was deſirous to retain ſo valuable an acquiſition to the houſe. The place of Compoſer to this Theatre could not be better occupied than by a maſter whoſe merit the town had already ſo ſtrongly ſtamped with the ſanction of its approbation.

About the year 1776, the Engliſh Ariſtophanes quitted the ſtage, and Mr. Colman, having ſufficient intereſt to procure the continuance of the patent, purchaſed the Haymarket Theatre. Unwilling to loſe the tributary ſervice of thoſe talents by which he had already ſo greatly profited, he engaged Dr. Arnold to conduct the muſical department in his new concern. This ſituation the Doctor ſtill continues to fill with honour to himſelf and advantage to the proprietors.

On the death of the late Dr. Nares, which happened early in the year 1783, Dr. Arnold was appointed his ſucceſſor as Organiſt and Compoſer to his Majeſty's Chapel at St. James's, to which honourable office he was ſworn in on March the 1ſt of the ſame year; and, at the grand performances of the Commemoration of Handel, at Weſtminſter Abbey, the firſt of which took place in 1784, the Doctor was appointed one of the Sub-Directors of that celebrity, and preſented with a medal which his Majeſty has permitted the Sub-Directors to wear at all times, as a mark of his approbation of their conduct on that great and magnificent occaſion. In the year 1786, Dr. Arnold projected and entered upon the plan of publiſhing an uniform edition of the whole of Handel's works; and proceeded in this arduous undertaking to the hundred and eighteenth number, going through all his productions except his Italian operas. He alſo, at the ſame time, publiſhed four volumes of Cathedral Muſic, forming a continuation of Dr. Boyce's great and well-known work. Three of the volumes are in ſcore for the voices, and one for the organ.

In November 1789 it was reſolved, by the ſubſcribers to the Academy of Ancient Muſic, to place their performances more fully under the direction of ſome profeſſional Gentleman of eminence. On this occaſion, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Cooke, and Dr. Dupuis, were ſeverally nominated candidates, when Dr. Arnold was elected by a great majority, and inveſted with the entire direction and management of the orcheſtra, the authority of hiring of inſtruments, engaging performers, and of doing whatever elſe related to the concert; the Committee pledging itſelf to indemnify the conductor for all expences. The management of this reſpectable inſtitution has, ſince that time, continued in the Doctor's hands, with the higheſt credit to himſelf, and the greateſt ſatisfaction to the Academicians and Subſcribers.

At the death of the late Dr. Cooke, which happened in the year 1793, the real merit and high reputation of Dr. Arnold recommended him to the notice of the ingenious and learned Dr. Horſley, Biſhop of Rocheſter and Dean of Weſtminſter. The Biſhop, caſting his eye around for a meritorious object, naturally fixed on Dr. Arnold; and I have it from the Doctor himſelf, that his appointment was unſolicited, and performed, on the part of the worthy Prelate, "in the handſomeſt manner poſſible."

In 1796, the Doctor was applied to, to ſucceed the late Dr. Philip Hayes as conductor of the annual performances at St. Paul's for the Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy; in which ſituation he has well ſupported his high profeſſional character.

Dr. Arnold has had five children, of which two daughters and one ſon are

now

now living. His eldeſt daughter was lately married to Mr. Roſe, a Gentleman engaged in mercantile buſineſs. The ſecond is unmarried. Mr. Samuel Arnold inherits all that intellectual pre-eminence which has ſo long diſtinguiſhed his father. He is the Author of ſeveral muſical dramas, moſt of which have been flatteringly received; and he has written an excellent novel, entitled "The Creole." But the circumſtance the moſt worthy of remark is, the rapid and extraordinary progreſs he has made in the profeſſion he has lately aſſumed. Scarcely a twelvemonth has elapſed ſince he commenced Portrait-Painter; and, in the laſt exhibition at Somerſet-Houſe, the public were preſented with a portrait of Dr. Ayrton from his pencil. But at this the reader will be leſs ſurpriſed, when told, that that excellent artiſt, Mr. Beachey, on examining Mr. Arnold's firſt effort in this way, declared that he never before ſaw ſuch a *firſt picture*.

It is a truth highly honourable to Dr. Arnold, that the exerciſe of his profeſſional talents has never been entirely confined to the public amuſement and his own private emolument. The proſperity of thoſe numerous charities which diſtinguiſh this country, and reflect ſo much honour on their ſeveral founders, has engroſſed much of his attention; and many a handſome collection has, in a great meaſure, been derived from his voluntary and gratuitous aſſiſtance. By the kindly aid of that ſcience which ſome conſider as trivial, or as an uſeleſs luxury, and only calculated to excite the looſer paſſions, he has ſuccoured the moſt philanthropic and noble inſtitutions, and contributed to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked."

Every one who has the pleaſure of the Doctor's acquaintance will acknowledge, that, independently of his profeſſional excellencies, he poſſeſſes many qualities which claim the eſteem of ſociety. His genius and ſcience have, from time to time, procured him a great number of friends; and his ſocial and amiable diſpoſition has always preſerved them. His converſation is open, pleaſant, and unaffected; his heart is framed to feel for the diſtreſſes of others; and his ſincerity in friendſhip is univerſally known.

His works are voluminous, as will be ſeen by the following catalogue:

ORATORIOS.

The Cure of Saul	The Reſurrection
Abimelech	The Prodigal Son.

ODES.

The Jeſuit	To Muſic
To the Haymakers	To Night
On the Queen's Birth Day	To Humanity
	On Shakſpeare.
Prince of Wales's Birth Day	

SERENATAS.

Hercules and Omphale	Theſeus and Peleus
Apollo	

OPERAS.

The Maid of the Mill	Hunt the Slipper
Roſamond	The Wedding Night
April Day	The Baron
The Caſtle of Andaluſia	The Female Dramatiſt
	The Garland
Lilliput	Surrender of Calais
The Son-in-Law	The Mountaineers
The Weather-Cock	The Shipwreck
Summer Amuſement	Auld Robin Gray
The Agreeable Surpriſe	Apollo turned Stroller
The Dead Alive	Who pays the Reckoning?
Julius Cæſar	
The Silver Tankard	The Portrait
True Blue	Peeping Tom
The Spaniſh Barber	The Enraged Muſician
The Blind Man	Arthur
Tom Jones	New Spain
The Prince of Arragon	Throw Phyſic to the Dogs
Two to One	
Turk and no Turk	Children in the Wood
The Siege of Curzola	Cambro-Britons
Inkle and Yarico	Italian Monk
The Battle of Hexham	Falſe and True
Gretna Green	The Hovel.
Fire and Water	

BURLETTAS.

The Magnet	Don Quixote.
The Cure for Dotage	

Overtures, Concertos, Trios, Canzonets, Single Songs, Catches, Glees, and Leſſons for the Harpſichord or Piano Forte.

IN MANUSCRIPT.

Various Services and Anthems compoſed for public Charities, and for the immediate Uſe of his Majeſty's Chapels.

Dr. Arnold died at his houſe in Duke ſtreet, Weſtminſter, 22d October 1802, in his ſixty-third year, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey the 29th of the ſame month, the proceſſion conſiſting

ſiſting of two mourning coaches, two gentlemen's carriages, and three glaſs-coaches. The Pall Bearers were his old and intimate friends Sir William Parſons, Dr. Ayrton, Dr. Buſby, Dr. Smith, Dr. Calcott, and Mr. Guiſe, Maſter of the young Gentlemen of the Choir. Among the other mourners, who were numerous, were J. Roſe, Eſq. the Rev. Dr. Pearce, and the Poet Laureat. The body, after entering the court door, was ſung into the Choir by the Members of the Church, preceded by the Precentor, and the morning ſervice performed. It was then conveyed in proceſſion round the Church to the North Aiſle, and, after a ſhort funeral ſervice, compoſed by Dr. Calcott, was depoſited between the monuments of Croft and Purcell. The choir and aiſles of the Cathedral were ſo thronged, on this ſolemn occaſion, by the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages and reſpectable profeſſors, that it was with difficulty the ceremony was conducted.

TERRÆ FILIUS EXTRAORDINARY.

BY GEORGE COLMAN, ESQ.

[The following Paper was written by Mr. Colman during a party to Oxford, in 1763, with his old friends and ſchool-fellows, Thornton and Churchill. When he publiſhed his "Proſe on ſeveral Occaſions," he made great and diligent inquiry after it, to inſert therein, having kept no copy. It is now tranſmitted to us, to complete his works.]

Quid eſt dictum a me, cum contumelia? Quid non moderate? Quid non amice?

CIC.

IT ſhould be matter of great joy to the greater part of the Univerſity, that, during the gaiety and ſplendor of this holiday ſeaſon, they have ſo fair an opportunity of filing and poliſhing away, in ſome degree, the roughneſs and auſterity of their manners. The awkward caſt of their behaviour, though it be an unavoidable conſequence of the recluſe and unſocial life they lead, ſhould excite the compaſſion of the Ladies and the well-bred part of their own ſex; inſtead of which, they conſider it as the proper object of ridicule, and it furniſhes no ſmall ſhare of their entertainment at the preſent feſtival. For my own part, though, by mixing a little with the world, I am become a tolerable proficient in thoſe humane and liberal accompliſhments, in which theſe reſpectable perſonages are unhappily ſo defective, I ſtill retain that reverence and eſteem for the academic ſages, to which their profound erudition in ſome forgotten languages, their ſkill in artificial reaſoning, and their incredible and truly Oxonian proficiency in all parts of the mathematics, give them an indiſputable title. It has been with ſome reſentment, therefore, that I have obſerved a ſmile upon many a fair face in the Theatre, when a ſmart Londoner has taken occaſion to ſneer at the untoward deportment of ſome learned man; and, by uttering his witticiſm in French, has eſcaped the rebuke of a philoſopher, who, had he underſtood the language, would doubtleſs have ſtruck him dumb with a Greek repartee, and have ſilenced him at once with an unanſwerable jeſt in Hebrew.

I ſhall content myſelf with mentioning a particular inſtance of the diſtreſs and embarraſſment to which the wiſeſt and moſt learned of the fraternity are expoſed, by their want of a more frequent communication with the civilized part of mankind.

It was my fortune yeſterday to be placed near a very eminent ſcholar, whoſe intimate acquaintance with every criticiſm and hypercriticiſm upon every claſſical author in the world, has rendered him the moſt agreeable and entertaining companion, over a bottle, in the whole Univerſity. But he was not ſo ſucceſsful in his endeavours to amuſe a beautiful young Lady, who was ſeated at his elbow. They found it impoſſible to underſtand each other; his expreſſions had not received the ſanction of polite uſage in town, nor her's the ſtamp of currency at Oxford; and I conſidered my friend, who in vain attempted to comprehend her meaning, in the condition

condition of an illiterate perſon, who affects to read with the wrong end of the book uppermoſt, and who, for want of proper inſtruction, would find it equally unintelligible in whatever poſture he might place it.

It is great pity that an ignorant fop, who cannot diſtinguiſh between the Greek type and the extempore drawings of a fly that has crawled from an ink-bottle, ſhould be enabled, by the ſpecious arts of a more faſhionable demeanor, to eclipſe the luſtre of theſe incomparable linguiſts; and I cannot perſuade myſelf, but that if the literati would make a bold puſh for the prize, and ſtep briſkly forward into the beau-monde with courage and reſolution, they would preſently outſtrip their rivals; and by the aſſiſtance too of that very learning which is now thought to be their principal obſtruction. For inſtance: Gentlemen who underſtand in theory ſo well the tripudium of the Ancients, who could go through all the jerks, the tricks, and the agitations of the Pyrrhick dance in armour, with the moſt critical exactneſs, would make nothing of a minuet or a country-dance, and enrage the leſs learned with the juſtneſs and propriety of their motions. In like manner, the rudiments of whatever exerciſes are conducive to health, and teach the limbs to play with eaſe and freedom, may be found in the productions of the Ancients; and as the firſt elements of all arts, ſciences, and inventions in general, ſo particularly thoſe of running, riding, ſwimming, boxing, tumbling, and tennis, may be learned from Homer. Allowing themſelves theſe innocent indulgences, by way of relaxation from ſeverer ſtudies, I can aſſure them they will at the ſame time contribute infinitely to the entertainment of their gueſts, and acquire the reputation of hoſpitality and benevolence, which the world has hitherto denied them.

I hold it proper, before I conclude, to inform the Ladies, that a Gentleman, who was formerly my tutor, and who has reaped the benefit of my advice in private, thinking it would be a diſgrace to this ſchool of ancient tongues, ſhould their ears be tickled with the ſound of no more than one language which they do not underſtand—heard of, and which they hear continually at the Haymarket, has compoſed a cantata, partly Phœnician, partly Cophtic, partly Arabic, and partly in a new-invented dead language of his own, with which the Patenza will treat them on the laſt day of the celebrity.

And now, delighted with the ſelf-ſatisfying applauſes of a good conſcience, and convinced that I have done my beſt for the introduction of good manners into this auguſt ſeminary, I make myſelf happy with reflecting on that infinite gratification which every individual will derive from theſe general animadverſions. They will furniſh every man with a ſlap at his neighbour's cheek, which none will be ſenſible of; for, in his own conceit, every pedagogue is perfectly polite, and every fellow a fine gentleman.

No. IV.

AMBITION.

Sæpiùs ventis agitatur ingens
Pinus; et celſæ graviore caſu
Decidant turres; feriuntque ſummos
Fulmina montes. HORAT. Lib. ii. Od. 10.

When high in air the pine aſcends,
To ev'ry ruder blaſt it bends:
The palace from its tow'ring height
Falls tumbling down with heavier weight:
And when from Heav'n the lightning flies,
It blaſts the hills which proudeſt riſe. FRANCIS.

THERE is ſcarcely any paſſion of the human mind more general, or more powerful, than Ambition. Few there are who do not, upon ſome circumſtance or other, found an opinion, that Providence never deſigned them

to

to be claſſed indiſcriminately with the common herd of mankind. The blindneſs of parental affection, or the adulation of fawning hypocriſy, exaggerates ordinary talents into ſupernatural endowments, and is perpetually meeting with certain indications of future greatneſs · and that admiration is not unfrequently paid to the exceſſive bounty of nature which is really due either to accident, or to the artifices of the nurſe. Beſides, there is a vanity in the human heart, which will always receive with eagerneſs the groſſeſt falſehoods of flattery, and which will indeed of itſelf, without the aid of a ſycophant, magnify every appearance of excellence, and draw a veil over every failing.

The perſuaſion that we are poſſeſſed of ſome innate ſuperiority, and that nothing is wanting to our advancement but our own endeavours, alleviates the toil of exertion, and animates the drowſineſs of ſloth. The youth, who ſtudies the page of biography, attends with pleaſure thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the republic of letters, from the trivial incidents of childhood, through the more important adventures of maturity, to the temple of Fame. The diſadvantages under which they laboured in their early years he compares to the difficulties which he has to encounter, and the eminence to which they at length attained fills him with a faint hope of hereafter obtaining ſimilar diſtinction, and of being enrolled in the liſt of thoſe whoſe memory is tranſmitted to poſterity. The fearleſs pupil of Mars traces with eagerneſs the manœuvres of daring art, and the triumphs of victorious warriors, and pants with the deſire of diſtinguiſhing himſelf by the ſame noble achievements. And the tradeſman conſoles himſelf under the heavineſs of continual drudgery, by recounting the lives of thoſe whom prudence and perſevering induſtry have exalted, and by anticipating the importance of wealth and the pomp of magiſtracy.

Ambition I conſider as the deſire of ſurpaſſing others in ſome particular or other: its ordinary object is to climb up the acclivity of power. We are too apt to be captivated by the glittering appendages of pomp, and to amuſe ourſelves with the idea that there is a connection between happineſs and authority. But the acquiſition of power, for the moſt part, tends rather to our diſquiet than to our ſatisfaction. If we diſcuſs the ſubject with impartiality, we ſhall find that dominion is accompanied by innumerable diſadvantages and dangers. Although obtained by laborious exertion, it cannot, however, be ſecured by the moſt indefatigable attention. It is loaded with a weight of cares, which continually oppreſſes the conſcientious man, and is attended with a variety of vexations and diſappointments to which the moſt callous cannot be indifferent. It holds us up as objects of hatred and envy; thoſe actions which, in a more humble ſituation of life, would paſs unnoticed, are here ſcrutinized with faſtidious exactneſs, and diſtorted with the moſt malignant ſubtility. The ſway of authority is calculated to encourage the unruly paſſions of the mind, and to deſtroy that humility of ſpirit which is one of the fundamental principles of chriſtianity. Placed on the eminence of power, we too often attribute that to our own merit which we owe to the intereſt of our friends; and we begin to expect, that our pleaſure alone ſhall be received as a ſufficient apology for the weakneſſes of indiſcretion and the freaks of caprice. The greateſt caution, too, is neceſſary to reſtrict the influence of power upon our affections, and to prevent it from engroſſing our time to the excluſion of more momentous purſuits. He who bears an active part in the economy of government, who is occupied by its duties and ſurrounded by its dignities, will be too apt to be devoted to the affairs of this life, to preſcribe the grave as the boundary of his views, and to neglect thoſe concerns which have infinitely higher claims upon his attention.

There is another point of view which tends to ſtrip power of all its gaudy trappings, and to exhibit it in its native ſimplicity. In a few years, at moſt, the authority of the tyrant will be at an end, and he himſelf will, in common with the meaneſt peaſant, be mingled with the duſt, and will be removed to a ſtate of exiſtence in which the diſtinctions of earthly pride will no longer be regarded, and he will, in his turn, be ſummoned to appear before the ſovereign Ruler of the Univerſe.

An ambitious ſpirit, when once indulged, for the moſt part burſts the ſhackles of prudence, and proceeds to the moſt dangerous extremities. Both ancient and modern hiſtory furniſh us

with numerous inſtances of men whoſe deſires have at firſt been moderate, but who, ſpurred on by ambition, and encouraged by ſucceſs in their former undertakings, have at length ſtepped forward too far to recede, and have fallen victims to this unbridled paſſion.

Juvenal, in his tenth ſatire, animadverting, with his wonted energy, on the vanity of human wiſhes, makes particular mention of the fate of *Sejanus*, as a remarkable inſtance of the folly of Ambition. *Sejanus* had, at firſt, no other wiſh than that of inſinuating himſelf into the favour of the Emperor Tiberius; not ſatisfied with the ſmiles and the confidence of his ſovereign, his next ſtudy was to ſecure to himſelf the attachment of the ſoldiers and the Senate; having ſucceeded thus far, his laſt daring effort was to declare himſelf the Emperor of Rome, and Tiberius merely a dependant Prince. The ſpirit of the Roman people could not brook ſo groſs an inſult; the aſpiring courtier was immediately hurried down from the pinnacle of power; the obſequious deference which had before been paid to his authority was now exchanged for thoſe reproaches which are always offered to degraded pride; and his life was ſoon ſacrificed to the injured honour of his ſovereign and his country.

If we ſearch into the hiſtory of our own country, we ſhall be preſented with ſeveral examples; but with none perhaps more ſtriking, or more worthy of remark, than that of *Wolſey*, who was raiſed from a ſtate of obſcurity to the higheſt honours, and the moſt abſolute authority, that a ſubject can obtain; but whoſe inordinate ambition at laſt robbed him of all.

It is certain, that an ambitious ſpirit *may* be converted to very important purpoſes, and, inſtead of plunging us into an abyſs of cares and dangers, may be rendered the means of promoting our own happineſs and the intereſts of ſociety. A benevolent mind, therefore, cannot but behold, with concern, ſo valuable a talent unhappily abuſed, and thrown away upon objects which, to ſay the leaſt, cannot poſſibly be productive of any ſubſtantial good. It were to be wiſhed, that he who is filled with the deſire of exceeding thoſe around him would rather direct his attention to the cultivation of his mind or the enlargement of his heart. The attainment of knowledge is a purſuit which expoſes us to no dangers, oppreſſes us with no cares; it does not threaten us with the bitterneſs of diſappointment, or the ſickleneſs of fortune: on the contrary, it enſures to us certain profit and delight; it tends to encourage every amiable affection of the mind, to recommend us to others, and to make us eaſy in ourſelves.

But there is certainly no object to which our ambition can be directed with greater honour, or advantage, than that of ſurpaſſing others, not in the abundance of wealth, or the vain pride of titular diſtinctions, but in the innocence of our lives and the purity of our hearts. He whoſe exertions are employed in this way, does not fear the malevolence of a rival, or the inconſtancy of a patron, he does not look forward to death as the limit of every ſcheme of happineſs that he has formed, but as the joyful expiration of the term of his probation, and the introduction to ſcenes of eternal felicity, where he ſhall be no longer haraſſed with the doubts, or beſet with the temptations, of humanity. Inſtead of ſtruggling with the violence of the waves, in the tempeſtuous ocean of life, he is placed on a rock, where he is ſecured from every danger, and ſmiles at the fury of the ſtorm. It is the peculiar property of *this* ambition, that its ſpirit will not evaporate with the tranſient day which gives it birth, but will be protracted with increaſing vigour to the cloſe of our exiſtence; that in the purſuit it will be always attended with pleaſure, and in the event aſſuredly crowned with ſucceſs.

Few ever lived to be more thoroughly convinced of the vanity and inſtability of earthly power than Wolſey. "If I had but ſerved my Maker," exclaimed the dying Cardinal, "as diligently as I have ſerved my Sovereign, *He* would not have forſaken me in my grey hairs." It muſt, indeed, have been a painful taſk for him, in his laſt moments, to reflect, that his life had been wholly ſpent in vain; that all his exertions had terminated, not in the tranquillity and veneration which old age expects, nor in the internal ſatisfaction and confidence which religion affords, but in perſecution, abhorrence, and remorſe; that he had employed himſelf in courting favour and ſoliciting dignities which he had

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ſince loſt, and which indeed, if they were continued to him, could now no longer be of any avail; and that he had entirely neglected the ſervice of Him who could alone ſupport him in death, or befriend him in eternity. Had the See of Rome, and all the honours which his fondeſt wiſhes had ever embraced, been offered to him at this conjuncture, he would no doubt have ſpurned them with the diſdain of one taught by experience, that *he who conſults his own happineſs ſhould not ſet his affections on the baubles of this world, which are unſatisfactory in their nature, and fleeting in their duration, but ſhould aſpire to that glory which cannot be affected by the viciſſitudes of time; the anticipation of which is ſufficient here, but the enjoyment of which will be ſuperlative hereafter.*

AURELIUS.

November the 4th, 1802.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SILK TRADE IN GENERAL, AND ITS OPERATION ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE OF THE METROPOLIS.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

HAVING in a former paper * addreſſed the Ladies reſpecting the claims of the Silk-manufacturers in Spitalfields, &c. upon them for encouragement; and having ſtated that this manufacture was *then* in a declining ſtate; I am now happy to announce that, rather from the influence of fathion, or perhaps from the operation of political circumſtances, than from any aid that I can flatter myſelf it can have derived from my poor endeavours, it has, in a conſiderable degree, revived: and having alſo in another paper * attempted to call the attention of the public to the ſame ſubject, which, I have endeavoured to ſhow, places the national intereſt upon the ſecure baſis of individual exertions and ingenuity; and while, on the one hand, was hinted the probability of an extenſion of this great object of commercial concern, I ſlightly alluded to the poſſibility that this object might be counteracted in two ways; firſt, from a reſtleſs ſpirit of rivalry in another nation, and ſecondly, from, perhaps, the deſultory and unfixed principles of ſome of our moſt ingenious artiſans, who, ſtimulated by ideal proſpects of advantage, and enticed by artful men, might be prevailed on to riſk the eaſe, comfort, ſecurity, and comparative affluence which they enjoy in this kingdom, for the hazard, anxiety, obloquy, and indigence, which, it was morally certain, they muſt encounter in another.

When I had ſubmitted theſe my ideas on the ſubject to the public, conceiving I had done what, in my ſituation, was imperatively my duty, I had determined to recline on my oars, and wait the operation of events then afloat, which might either ſtimulate or retard the Silk Manufacture in its attempts to reach that *acme* of perfection, on which it muſt be the patriotic wiſh of every one to ſee it placed: ſtill prepared, if the time ſhould arrive that might render any further obſervations upon the ſubject neceſſary, to endeavour again to attract that attention I had before ſolicited.

The time alluded to has (I will not, for reaſons which, in the courſe of theſe papers, will appear obvious, ſay unhappily) arrived; but certainly an event has occurred, which, though perhaps *not totally* unexpected, has cauſed conſiderable intereſt, and has excited much alarm, among the perſons dependant upon the Silk Manufactory in this diſtrict; I mean, the late prohibition of the exportation of raw and organzine Silk of Piedmont, and other parts of Italy, from the ports of the Mediterranean, &c.

This prohibition, which ſeems a whole platform, a park of artillery, levelled at theſe branches of our commerce and manufactures, it is ſuppoſed, as was indeed augured, originated in that deſire of our Gallic neighbours for commercial aggrandizement, which has been, for ſome time, as apparent as the deſire for territorial acquiſition, which has lately, alas! too

* Publiſhed in the European Magazine for October 1801, and December 1801, Vol. XL. pages 268 and 466.

ſucceſsfully

ſucceſsfully, predominated, and which has indeed formed the grand object on the foreground of their political views from the era of Lewis the XIVth.

This, to conſider the matter philoſophically and hiſtorically, to compare the paſſions and propenſities of rival nations at different periods, and their ſituation with reſpect to each other under different circumſtances, has ever been the caſe, during and after thoſe great contentions that have at different epochs exiſted in the world. It may have been obſerved, that when the operation of arms has declined, when every effort of force has been exhauſted, a commercial oppoſition has ariſen, which has frequently been purſued with equal aſperity and avidity, until freſh cauſes for the commencement of hoſtilities have occurred, and this conteſt has continued, ſometimes flaming into eruptions and burſting into exploſions, and ſometimes ſmouldering and boiling in the bowels of the ſeveral countries, until, ſuppreſſed and exhauſted by the deſtruction of one, or perhaps both, it has been ſmothered by their aſhes.

It is a ſingular, a curious, and, from the authority of ancient records, a circumſtance moſt indubitably founded on fact, that our anceſtors, legiſlating for themſelves and their poſterity, have, from the time of the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Silk Manufactory in this kingdom, a period much antecedent to its introduction into France, conſidered it as a commercial point on which they were aſſailable, and therefore have formerly taken as much care to guard againſt the introduction of foreign commodities *in a wrought ſtate*, ſo as to operate againſt domeſtic exertions, as we have latterly to regulate all its branches, and defend it againſt inteſtine depredators. The barely quoting the dates of the ſtatutes * in its favour will be ſufficient to ſhow how much this elegant and beautiful branch of our domeſtic ingenuity and induſtry has been the object of the care of Government, though perhaps it may, in a future paper, be neceſſary to obſerve upon the tendency and operation of ſome of them.

It is a matter calculated to excite ſome ſurpriſe, that, among the number of ancient and *ſemi-modern* ſtatutes quoted in the note, there does not occur one for the encouragement or regulation of the Silk Manufacture, during the long period filled by the Reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, Elizabeth, James, and Charles the Firſt, although theſe Monarchs are, moſt of them, known to have had much at heart its extenſion; but the reaſon why parliamentary interference ceaſed in this reſpect about the nineteenth of Henry, I take to be this:—It is well known, and indeed the ſtatute book renders it obvious, that our anceſtors were not fond of Legiſlating unleſs the circumſtances of the times, or trade, made it abſolutely neceſſary. In this caſe, when the Silk Manufacture had, though ſtruggling into exiſtence, little to fear from the ſpirit of rivalry, it was only neceſſary to ſhut out Italian fabrics, leſt our own ſhould be hurt by the compariſon; and when Britiſh ingenuity ſoared to a perfection which, from the firſt rude attempts, could ſcarcely have been expected, ſuch was the ſituation of our affairs, and ſuch the conſequence of this kingdom in the great ſcale of mercantile nations, that it had ſtill leſs reaſon to fear that the

* 3 Edw. 3. c. 4.
33 Hen. 6. c. 5.
3 Edw. 4. c. 3.
22 Edw. 4. c. 3.
1 Rich. 3. c. 9.
1 Hen. 7. c. 9.
19 Hen. 7. c. 21.
13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 13. and 15.
29 Car. 2. c. 6.
2 Will. & Mar. ſtat. 1. c. 9.
5 & 6 Will. & Mar. c. 20.
6 & 7 Will. 3. c. 18.
8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 36.
9 & 10 Will. 3. c. 30. and 43.
5 Ann. c. 19.
8 Geo. 1. c. 15.
9 Geo. 1. c. 8.
23 Geo. 2. c. 9. and 20.
26 Geo. 2. c. 21.
17 Geo. 3. c. 56. and
35 Geo. 3. c. 100.

The laſt ſtatute, which had evidently in view the encouragement of our home manufactures, was enacted for the permitting importation of organzined thrown ſilk, flax and flax ſeed, into this kingdom, in ſhips or veſſels belonging to any kingdom or ſtate in amity with his Majeſty.

ſtream of commerce, with reſpect to the raw commodity, would be impeded in its progreſs to our ſhores, or dammed up at one of its ſources. The Stateſmen of theſe reigns probably found that the laws enacted by their forefathers, and, I conceive, ſtrictly enforced by them, were fully ſufficient to anſwer all the purpoſes for which they were intended; namely, to ſerve as ſentinels upon the operations of foreign traffic, and regulators of domeſtic induſtry.

In the reign of Charles the Second, owing to a variety of well known cauſes and events, the times had conſiderably changed. When the aſperity of men's paſſions had been repreſſed by the misfortunes they had occaſioned; when the fluctuations of politics, and the ebullition of the public mind, had in ſome degree ſubſided;

"When the tired nation breathed
from Civil War;"

the merchants had an opportunity to look about them; to turn their attention from domeſtic derangement, and domeſtic buſineſs, to the commercial ſtate of Europe: they then diſcovered the ſtrides that had, during the period of our political inſanity, been made by other nations; the commercial and manufacturing advantages which had been taken of our diſtreſs; and this diſcovery, combined with other cauſes, produced the famous Navigation Act, to which in a former ſpeculation upon this ſubject I have alluded.

Among the many branches which had, during our civil contention, declined, or had rather been, in a conſiderable degree, transferred to France; it was found that this very important one, the Silk, had been, from neglect at home, raiſed to an incredible height in that country. It was diſcovered that the city of Tours had, from a ſmall beginning, grown into ſuch a ſtate of manufacturing opulence, that eight thouſand looms, and eight hundred mills, were employed therein; and that Lyons had become the emporium of the ſilk buſineſs, having at leaſt eighteen thouſand looms in conſtant operation; ſo that theſe cities, together with their provincial dependencies, employed, either directly or collaterally, upwards of two millions of people. Struck with this diſcovery, our merchants found it neceſſary to endeavour, if not to contend with this Commercial Coloſſus, at leaſt to impede him in his endeavour to ſtride acroſs the channel, and ravage this country. In this enterpriſe, the folly of the French ſeconded the exertions of the Engliſh; and, from a zeal which we, who now coolly view the page which records the hiſtory of thoſe tranſactions, are almoſt tempted to term inſanity, led them to baniſh from their kingdom incalculable numbers of thoſe promoters of their national proſperity; and this too at a period when National Aggrandizement might, according to the quaint jargon of modern times, have been termed "the Order of the Day." This, in a people ſo aſtert to their own intereſt, was certainly an over-ſight; but, let it be remembered that it is almoſt the only one of which they have been guilty in any caſe where their intereſt or ambition were concerned; and the conſequences that have flowed ſhow, in a pretty ſtrong light, how difficult it is to regain what the folly of a ſhort period had, perhaps, diſſipated. But although it may be difficult to reclaim loſt, to raiſe declining, or to guard and ſupport feeble, manufactures, the aſtoniſhing exertions which that nation has made, and is making, to reſtore, renovate, and give new energy, to theirs, ought to keep us upon the alert, and render us eagle-eyed with reſpect to every change in the Political, and every encroachment in the Commercial, World.

With reſpect to the latter, looking with an impartial though inquiſitive eye upon the conduct of our Gallic neighbours, I do (as I have obſerved) conceive the ſhutting the French and Italian ports againſt the exportation of the raw or organzine ſilks of Piedmont, &c. to be a kind of ſignal for a commercial attack; and that, ever ſanguine, they entertain a hope that, by the withholding articles *deemed* ſo neceſſary as theſe, they ſhall be able to depreſs, perhaps annihilate, our manufacture, and eſtabliſh their own upon its ruins.

But there is one, and a material, circumſtance which they ought firſt to have conſidered; namely, whether the articles I have mentioned, are ſo abſolutely neceſſary in the conſtruction of an elegant and uſeful fabrick, as their commercial cupidity would induce them to believe; or, whether

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we have not reſources within ourſelves (I mean within the territories appendant to the Crown of this realm) that, called into action by the neceſſity of the caſe, more generally practiſed upon, and conſequently better underſtood, may, through the exertions of manufacturing induſtry, be adapted and adopted, ſo as to ſerve as a ſubſtitute, equal in durability, in utility, and beauty?

It is well known, although it has not been much ſpeculated upon, that, with reſpect to trade in general, and manufactures in particular, many falſe and unfounded prejudices have ariſen in the minds of commercial men and artificers againſt the hazard incurred by attempting new diſcoveries, and the uncertainty of new experiments: and although, in conſequence of the good ſenſe and liberality which mark the Britiſh Mercantile Character, theſe prejudices predominate leſs in our countrymen than in thoſe of any other nation, yet we know that prepoſſeſſion in favour of particular materials, and mode of workmanſhip, learned and adopted in early life, have not (even to give place to better) very haſtily receded from the minds of our artificers. It may ſtill be remembered, that the attempts to introduce Machinery, equally new and ingenious, as the means of ſhortening labour, was, to every art to which it was applied, attended with conſiderable difficulty; and that the prejudices of the workmen, aided by their fear, ſlowly receded before even conviction; and alſo, that in ſome inſtances it has ſtill been found impoſſible to bring it into operation. This obſervation will fully apply to manufacturing materials; the weavers in particular have an idea, that Piedmont ſilks are abſolutely neceſſary to frame a *Warp*, whereon a fabrick of ſuperior beauty and elegance can be conſtructed; and nothing but the ſuperior neceſſity of working without it, or, in other words, of introducing generally Bengal ſilk in its ſtead, will convince them to the contrary.

The ſame kind of prejudice operated both in Italy in ancient, and France in more modern times; not indeed particularly againſt any material or mode of workmanſhip, but generally againſt the Silk Manufacture itſelf.

When the Grecian Monks, in the reign of Juſtinian, brought from the remoteſt parts of Aſia a large quantity of the eggs of ſilk worms into their own country, it was the received opinion, both in that country, and at Rome, that the land of the *Seres** was too remote, for them to expect that the inſects would, in their climate, find a ſufficient degree of warmth and verdure to nurture them into, and to inſure, their exiſtence.

When Henry the Second † propoſed to raiſe large plantations of White Mulberry Trees in France, and to introduce and erect ſilk manufactories, both at Lyons and Tours, the people, ſtruck with the ſingularity and *extravagance* of the attempt, were unanimouſly diſguſted, and exclaimed, "Though ſilk worms have been ſucceſsfully nurtured in ſeveral parts, when was there one of that ſpecies ever ſeen in France?" yet ſilk worms were introduced, and manufactories erected, with what advantage to the nation is well known! Experiment in this event has trampled upon Prejudice; as I hope and truſt it will in another which will form the ſubject of an enſuing ſpeculation or ſpeculations, for the reception of which, indeed, this is meant to *clear* the ground. In that, or thoſe, I ſhall endeavour to ſhow that we have little reaſon to dread the prohibition of the Piedmonteſe Silks; and that, whatſoever alarm the report may have excited, the thing itſelf is, in no inſtance, an injury to this country, but, on the contrary, may, in many, be attended with advantage; as it will force that truly uſeful and elegant article, Bengal Silk, into a more general circulation; and, while the adoption of this affords employment to thouſands, perhaps millions, of people in the Eaſt Indies, its more extenſive importation will add to the naval ſtrength and commercial opulence of this Country; ſo that, at the ſame time that its reception and manufacture cauſes a new epoch in the hiſtory of traffic, it is likely to become a ſtimulus to the ingenuity and induſtry of our artificers, and to open new ſources for the acquiſition of individual riches, and conſequently of National revenue.

(To be continued.)

* A country of ancient Scythia, called by the Latins *Sericum*, remarkable for its production of vaſt quantities of ſilk.

† Of France.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR NOVEMBER 1802.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Lectures on the Goſpel of St. Matthew; delivered in the Pariſh-Church of St. James, Weſtminſter, in the Years 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801. By the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D. Biſhop of London.

THE pious and benevolent deſign of this excellent Prelate, in framing theſe Lectures, and delivering them publickly to numerous audiences, conſiſting chiefly of perſons of the higher and middle claſſes of the people, is ſo clearly ſet forth in the preface, and at the ſame time preſents ſuch powerful inducements to all well-diſpoſed perſons "to mark, learn, and inwardly digeſt," their important contents, that we ſhall need no apology for quoting the Biſhop's own words, as the beſt recommendation of the arduous taſk he undertook, under circumſtances the moſt unfavourable, to renovate primitive Chriſtianity, in a gay, luxurious, metropolis, in which the ſovereignty of faſhion, the idolatry of pleaſure, and the love of eaſe, had but too generally ſuperſeded the ſacred obligations of the Chriſtian religion, which moſt of us, it is preſumed, have ſolemnly vowed and promiſed to perform.

"At the time when the following Lectures were firſt begun, the political, moral, and religious ſtate of this kingdom wore a very unfavourable aſpect, and excited no ſmall degree of uneaſineſs and alarm in every ſerious and reflecting mind. The enemies of this country were almoſt every where triumphant abroad, and its ſtill more formidable enemies at home, were indefatigably active in their endeavours to diffuſe the poiſon of diſaffection, infidelity, and a contempt of the Holy Scriptures, through every part of the kingdom, more eſpecially among the lower orders of the people, by the moſt offenſive and impious publications; while, at the ſame time, it muſt be acknowledged, that among too many of the higher claſſes, there prevailed, in the midſt of all our diſtreſſes, a ſpirit of diſſipation, profuſion, and voluptuous gaiety, ill ſuited to the gloominеſs of our ſituation, and ill calculated to ſecure to us the protection of Heaven againſt the various dangers that menaced us on every ſide. Under theſe circumſtances, it ſeemed to be the duty of every friend to religion, morality, good order, and good government, and more eſpecially of the Miniſters of the Goſpel, to exert every power and every talent with which God had bleſſed them, in order to counteract the baneful effects of thoſe peſtilential writings which every day iſſued from the preſs; to give ſome check to the growing relaxation of public manners; to ſtate, plainly and forcibly, the evidences of our faith, and the genuine doctrines of our religion, the true principles of ſubmiſſion to our lawful Governors, the mode of conduct in every relation of life, which the Goſpel preſcribes to us; and to vindicate the truth, dignity, and divine authority, of the ſacred writings. All this, after much deliberation, I conceived could in no other way be ſo effectually done, as by having recourſe to thoſe writings themſelves, by going back to the very fountain of truth and holineſs, and by drawing from that ſacred ſource the proofs of its own celeſtial origin, and all the evangelical virtues ſpringing from it, and branching out into the various duties of civil, ſocial, and domeſtic life.

"The

" The reſult was, that I reſolved on diſcharging *my* ſhare of theſe weighty obligations, by giving Lectures on the Goſpel of St. Matthew, in my own pariſh church of St. James, Weſtminſter, every Friday in Lent. I foreſaw, however, many difficulties in the undertaking, particularly in drawing together any conſiderable number of people, to a place of public worſhip, for any length of time, on a common day of the week. But it pleaſed God to bleſs the attempt, with a degree of ſucceſs far beyond any thing I could have expected or imagined." What this ſucceſs was, few of the inhabitants of London, who pay any attention to public occurrences, can remain ignorant; but many of our numerous country readers, will not be diſpleaſed with the following information.

So great was the concourſe of perſons in the higher circles of life, to hear theſe lectures, that chairs were borrowed from the neighbouring private houſes, to ſupply ſeats for them in the aiſles of this large church, and in the paſſages of the galleries, after all the pews had been literally crammed with nobility and gentry, whoſe carriages lined the adjacent ſtreets, and whoſe ſedan chairs filled the churchyard; and ſorry we are to add, that as venality reſpects no ſanctuary, the pew openers made ſtrangers pay very handſomely for a comfortable (the weather being cold) squeeze in a pew.

Before we proceed to an examination of the lectures, be it permitted to make ſome obſervations on the foregoing paſſages from the preface. The good Biſhop ſeems to lay great ſtreſs on the words "*my* ſhare of theſe weighty obligations;" which we conceive to be a delicate reproof to other labourers in the vineyard of Chriſt, and peculiarly called for, in the preſent day; for who that travels into other proteſtant countries, does not know that the active zeal, and conſtant exerciſe of the official duties, of the miniſters of the goſpel, far ſurpaſſes that of our parochial clergy; ſome of their duties are indeed become almoſt obſolete, through the relaxation of the religious principles of their pariſhioners; but is not this owing, in ſome degree, to the indolence and inattention of their Rectors and Curates. Who now hears (except from the pulpits of zealous ſectaries) ſermons on the viſitation and communion of the ſick, inviting and preſſing home upon the godly-minded of both ſexes, the primitive chriſtian cuſtom religiouſly obſerved by our forefathers, as members of the Church of England, to call in the miniſters of their pariſhes, in the hour of ſickneſs and danger, to exhort ſinners, under thoſe trying circumſtances, to repentance and chriſtian reſignation, according to the forms preſcribed by that church; if they are no longer in uſe, let them be expunged from our common prayer books, or let this hint be properly taken, and this religious duty be forcibly and frequently impreſſed upon the minds of their reſpective congregations by our parochial clergy, nor any longer let thouſands of profeſſed chriſtians die, without the ſolemn adminiſtration of any ſpiritual comfort in the hour of diſtreſs. With reſpect to our Biſhops, let them only follow the example of their Right Reverend brother, and they will want no other admonition, to enforce the *incumbent* religious duties on the clergy of their dioceſes; and, let the decreaſe of the chriſtian faith, and the increaſe of infidelity be traced, not partially through ſome, but to all their ſources, and it will perhaps be found that the blame lays not wholly with the different orders of the people, witneſs the crowded attendance, on the evenings of common days of the week, (after the labours of the day are over) at the Methodiſt chapels.

To counteract the baneful effects of peſtilential writings, of which our worthy Prelate complains, let the ſame "indefatigably active means" be uſed to diffuſe ſuch antidotes as are contained in theſe Lectures, throughout every part of the kingdom; let *paſtoral letters* be *revived* in every dioceſe, and cheap editions be publiſhed of the leading principles and doctrines of the Goſpel, as cheap as thoſe of the *Age of Reaſon*; and let every Miniſter of that Goſpel, bear in mind this reinforcement of the gentle admonition already noticed." "I think it incumbent on me to take my ſhare in this important conteſt, and to ſhow that I wiſh not to throw burthens on others, of which I am not willing to bear my full proportion. *See* Lecture I. p. 25."

In the execution of this deſign, the Biſhop profeſſes to have four objects principally in view. "Firſt, to explain and

and illuſtrate thoſe paſſages of holy writ, which are in any degree difficult and obſcure. Secondly, to point out, as they occur in the ſacred writings, the chief leading fundamental principles and doctrines of the Chriſtian religion. Thirdly, to confirm and ſtrengthen your faith, by calling your attention to thoſe ſtrong internal marks of the truth and divine authority of the chriſtian religion, which preſent themſelves to us in almoſt every page of the goſpel. Fourthly, to lay before you the great moral precepts of the goſpel, to preſs them home upon your conſciences and your hearts, and render them effectual to the important ends they were intended to ſerve; namely, the due government of your paſſions, the regulation of your conduct, and the attainment of everlaſting life."

In the purſuit of this comprehenſive plan, we have thirteen lectures in Vol. I. now under examination, upon the following ſubjects. Lecture I. "A compendious view of the ſacred writings; or, in other words, a conciſe analyſis of the Holy Bible, with ſuch regulation in point of order, and ſuch clearneſs and preciſion in the hiſtorical detail, as cannot fail of attracting general approbation." Lecture II. is confined to the two firſt chapters of the Goſpel of St. Matthew, which record the genealogy, the annunciation and miraculous birth of our Saviour, and the arrival and offerings of the wiſe men of Bethlehem. Lecture III. gives us the life and doctrines of John the Baptiſt. Lectures IV. and V. on the fourth chapter, are divided into two parts; the former explains the narrative of the temptation of Chriſt in the wilderneſs, in which it is obſervable, that the Biſhop differs in opinion from ſome eminent polemical writers on this ſubject, who have conſidered it in the light of a viſion, for he adduces many reaſons to believe that it was a real tranſaction; the ſecond part relates to the choice of apoſtles, and the beginning of miracles. In Lectures VI. and VII. our Lord's ſermon on the Mount is expounded in ſuch a manner that theſe *two* lectures independently contain a volume of the moſt beneficial inſtruction to the community in general; and, as the enumeration of the various beauties of theſe lectures collectively, cannot be particularized in a limited Review, we here take the liberty to exhibit one ſtriking ſpecimen of the tranſcendant merit of the whole courſes.

"Before I quit this noble and conſolatory exordium of our Lord's diſcourſe, (See p. 134, 5, 6, and 7, Lect. VI.) I ſhall requeſt your attention to one particular part of it, which ſeems to require a little explanation. The part I allude to is this: Bleſſed are the meek, for they ſhall *inherit* the earth.

"The bleſſing here promiſed to the meek, ſeems at firſt ſight ſomewhat ſingular, and not very appropriate to the virtue recommended — That the *meek*, of all others, ſhould be deſtined to inherit the earth, is what one ſhould not naturally have expected. If we may judge from what paſſes in the world, it is thoſe of a quite oppoſite character, the bold, the forward, the active, the enterpriſing, the rapacious, the ambitious, that are beſt calculated to ſecure to themſelves that inheritance. And undoubtedly, if by inheriting the earth is meant acquiring the wealth, the grandeur, the power, the property of the earth, theſe are the perſons who generally ſeize on a large portion of thoſe good things, and leave the meek and gentle far behind them in this unequal conteſt for ſuch advantages. But it was far other things than theſe our Lord had in view. By inheriting the earth, he meant inheriting thoſe things which are, without queſtion, the greateſt *bleſſings* upon earth; calmneſs and compoſure of ſpirit, tranquillity, cheerfulneſs, peace and comfort of mind. Now theſe, I apprehend, are the peculiar portion and recompence of the meek. Unaſſuming, gentle, and humble in their deportment, they give no offence, they create no enemies, they provoke no hoſtilities, and thus eſcape all that large proportion of human miſery which ariſes from diſſenſions and diſputes. If differences *do* unexpectedly ſtart up; by patience, mildneſs, and prudence, they diſarm their adverſaries, they ſoften reſentment, they court reconciliation, and ſeldom fail of reſtoring harmony and peace. Having a very humble opinion of themſelves, they ſee others ſucceed without uneaſineſs, without envy; having no ambition, no ſpirit of competition, they feel no pain from diſappointment, no mortification from defeat. By bending under the ſtorms that aſſail them,

they greatly mitigate their violence, and ſee them paſs over their heads almoſt without feeling their force. Content and ſatisfied with their lot, they paſs quietly and ſilently through the crowds that ſurround them: and encounter much fewer difficulties and calamities in their progreſs through life, than more active and enterpriſing men. This even tenor of life may, indeed, be called, by men of the world, flat, dull, and inſipid. But the meek are excluded from no rational pleaſure, no legitimate delight; and as they are more exempt from anxiety and pain than other men, their ſum total of happineſs is greater, and they may, in the beſt ſenſe of the word, be fairly ſaid to *inherit* the earth." Would it not give a greater force ſtill to this fine paſſage, if we were permitted to ſubſtitute the word *enjoy* for inherit? And as our Goſpels are only tranſlations from the original, this would be no ſacrilege: all the foregoing attributes of meekneſs conſtitute the pureſt *enjoyment* of life.

Lecture VIII. delineates the conduct and character of the Roman Centurion. Lecture IX. contains our Lord's inſtructions to his Apoſtles. Lecture X. compriſes three important ſubjects: Obſervation of the Sabbath. Demoniacs; and Blaſphemy againſt the Holy Ghoſt.

In Lectures XI. XII. and XIII. the nature and uſe of Parables is explained; and more particularly, the Parables of the Sower, and of the Tares, with which finiſhes Vol. I.

M.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A Journal of the Forces which ſailed from the Downs in April 1800, on a Secret Expedition, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Pigot, till their Arrival in Minorca; and continued through all the ſubſequent Tranſactions of the Army under the Command of the Right Hon. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Mediterranean and Egypt; and the latter Operations, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Hutchinſon, K. B. to the Surrender of Alexandria: with a particular Account of Malta during the Time it was ſubject to the Britiſh Government, &c. By Æneas Anderſon, Lieut. 40th Reg. One Volume Quarto. Illuſtrated by Engravings.

THOUGH duly ſenſible of the bleſſings of peace, and ardently hoping for its long continuance, we cannot look back, without ſentiments of exultation, on the progreſs of the late war; in which examples occurred of naval and military enterpriſe and glory which we do not find tranſcended in the hiſtorical annals of any age or nation. It preſents, indeed, a continuity of ſcenes of proweſs which, by every true-born Briton, muſt be contemplated with pride and admiration.

It is not for us to deſcant on the political good or evil of the late war; nor, indeed, were we ſo diſpoſed, is this an occaſion that would offer an opportunity for the diſcuſſion; as the volume before us profeſſes only to give an account of a military expedition, and to relate the progreſs of the Britiſh arms by ſea and land in one of the moſt important periods of the war; but, whether we conſider the patient endurance, the unremitted diſcipline, and the active courage of the troops, or the final ſucceſs of the undertaking, it muſt be conſidered as a period moſt highly honourable to the name and character of Britons.

Lieutenant Anderſon * has arranged his work in the form of a Journal, which appears to be peculiarly adapted to the narration of military or naval operations. Hiſtory gives little more than the outlines of the principal events of a war; declining the minuteneſs of detail, it deigns only to relate important reſults, and their leading cauſes. The Journal, therefore, may properly be conſidered as the raw material for hiſtory, whence the latter may ſelect, condenſe, and refine, all that is neceſſary to its own purpoſe, rejecting the leſſer parts of detail as unſuited to the dignity of its character.—It muſt, however, at the ſame time, be allowed, that the leſſer detail has its uſe and its intereſt; as it gives every preparatory and progreſſive circumſtance of an ope-

* Whoſe *Narrative of the Britiſh Embaſſy to China* was reviewed in our XXVIIth volume, p. 318.

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ration from the outſet to its cloſe, the minutiæ of which, by familiarizing the reader with the various ſucceſſive tranſactions, increaſe the intereſt that he takes in the ſubject, and prepare his mind for a perfect comprehenſion of the whole.

The Journal may likewiſe be conſidered as a ſeries of inſtructions to profeſſional men; as a kind of ſchool-book, in fact, in which the elementary parts of ſcience may be learned. Beſides, the very nature of the arrangement implies that it was formed by an eye-witneſs of what is narrated, and, of courſe, that it poſſeſſes indubitable authenticity.

Mr. Anderſon's volume appears to embrace three important objects, viz. the Secret Expedition which ſailed under the command of General Pigot in March 1800;—an Account of Malta, from the time when it was taken by the Engliſh, till the ſignature of the Preliminaries of Peace;—and, a Narrative of the Campaign in Egypt.

In a modeſt and well-written Preface he thus introduces his work:

"The general agitation which had been occaſioned throughout the country by the Expedition to Holland had not altogether ſubſided, when the renewal of very formidable preparations excited the anxious curioſity of the people, more eſpecially as their objects were enveloped in ſucceſsful myſtery from the country, for whoſe ſervice the expedition was formed, and from Europe, againſt ſome part of which it was directed. That it did not perform any great military ſervice muſt have ariſen from circumſtances which were not foreſeen, and could not be controlled. It had, however, no inconſiderable influence on the operations of the enemy in Italy, as it ſpread alarm along the coaſt which they poſſeſſed, and large bodies of troops were detached to prevent or oppoſe its deſcent. Thus a conſiderable diverſion was made in favour of our Allies, though we cannot but lament that it did not terminate more to their advantage.

"This Expedition, however, though not diſtinguiſhed by any brilliant event, is an intereſting feature in the war, and is preparatory to the Egyptian Campaign, which cloſes the glory of it. I have, therefore, given a regular journal of its tranſactions, from the ſailing of the firſt diviſion, under the command of Major-General Pigot, from England, till the arrival of the army at Malta; with the whole of the General Orders that were iſſued by the ſeveral Commanders during that period. This account will ſufficiently prove, that, if this army did nothing in the way of effective operation, it was, at all events, qualified, prepared, and eager to do every thing. What its diſpoſitions and active capacities were, a conſiderable part of it proved on the ſands of Egypt: nor can there be any doubt that the ſame proweſs would have been diſplayed, and the ſame ſucceſs obtained, if circumſtances had afforded them the expected opportunities of unfurling the Britiſh ſtandard on the plains of Italy or the ſhores of Spain.

"As a part of this army took poſſeſſion of Malta, on its ſurrender by the French; and as the battalion of the 40th regiment, in which I had the honour to ſerve, formed a part of its garriſon, I have availed myſelf of the local knowledge I acquired, to give ſome account of this extraordinary place.

"Till the preſent war, Malta had long remained an object of ſmall conſideration. The ſingularity of its conſtitution and government, the riches of its knights, its ſtupendous ſtrength, its ſplendid diſplay of uſeleſs fortification, and the romantic character of its hiſtory, had rendered it rather a ſubject of philoſophical ſpeculation than political intereſt; and though, in the poſſeſſion of any of the principal European Powers, it might have been made a commanding poſition in the Mediterranean Sea; from the jealouſy of them all, it has been left to the influence of its own policy, and remained in the ſecurity of its own inſignificance.

"At length the ambitious ſpirit of the French Government, quickened and realiſed by the ardent genius of Bonaparte, by art, by menace, and by treachery, obtained poſſeſſion of this Iſland; of which it kept a troubled and precarious poſſeſſion, till it was ſurrendered to the Engliſh force that had been employed to blockade it. As it thus formed a part of the Britiſh empire, it naturally became intereſting to the Britiſh people; and, from ſubſequent circumſtances, has been a ſubject of very ſerious conſideration: I have, therefore, given ſuch an account of it, as my experience and means

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of information enabled me, and which will, I flatter myſelf, be ſufficient to convey adequate and correct notions of its ſtrength, its reſources, commercial advantages, and political importance."

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"Here, indeed, it was my original intention to have concluded my Work; but, as the expedition with which I ſailed from England formed a part of that army which proceeded, with ſubſequent augmentations, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, for Egypt, and the ſecond battalion of the regiment to which I belonged having formed a part of it, I felt myſelf in ſome degree connected with the Egyptian ſervice, though I had not the honour of being perſonally engaged in it. At the ſame time, being favoured with the Journals of ſeveral Officers who witneſſed the whole of that Campaign, and having opportunities of obtaining whatever was to be procured on the ſubject from oral communication, I have ventured to continue the Work in the original form which I had adopted, to the ſurrender of Alexandria.

"The Campaign of Egypt, though one continued ſcene of Britiſh glory, was a ſucceſſion of ſimple operations; and conſequently requires nothing more than the attention which will, I truſt, appear to have been beſtowed, to produce a correct and authentic narrative of them."

From the ſailing of the expedition from Malta, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, during the time it remained in Marmorice Bay, and to the final evacuation of Egypt by the French, an almoſt daily account is given of the proceedings of the Britiſh army; not only in its principal poſitions, as at Aboukir, Alexandria, and Cairo, but in its detached ſervices, and all its intermediate operations.

The part of this volume which is appropriated to the Secret Expedition gives ſome account of Minorca, and the occupations of the army during the time that it remained in that iſland; we ſhall extract from it a relation of the manner in which the King's Birth-day was celebrated there.

"This being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth-day, the ſame was celebrated by every demonſtration of joy ſuited to the happy occaſion.

"The following regiments were drawn up on the Lazaretto ſide. The two battalions of the 35th on the right; Dillon's, and the ancient Iriſh ſencibles, in the centre; and the two battalions of the 40th regiment on the left. At eleven o'clock the whole was formed on their reſpective ſtations, in open columns of companies; and ſoon after was wheeled into line, when the files opened from right to left, which extended the line from the river on the Lazaretto ſide, over the inequalities of the camp ground, till it terminated on the ſummit of an hill of conſiderable height.

"Immediately oppoſite, on the George Town ſide of the river, the line commenced on the banks, and ſtretched, in an oblique manner, along the glacis of Fort George for about three quarters of a mile. The regiments that compoſed this part of the line were the 8th or king's, the two battalions of the 17th, the 48th and 90th, the Minorca regiment, and De Rolles' Swiss guards; they were alſo wheeled by ſignals into line. At half paſt eleven the Lieutenant-Governor, with a numerous retinue, arrived in barges at Fort George, when the ſignal was made for the lines on either ſide of the river to prime and load. The men then came to ordered arms, and within a few minutes of twelve o'clock the whole line ſhouldered arms.

"At twelve, the great guns began to fire from Citadella, and the firing continued ſucceſſively along the whole coaſt of the iſland till it reached Fort George, where every piece of artillery was regularly diſcharged. A ſimilar cannonade then continued on the ſide oppoſite from Fort Philipet, and from all the towers, till every gun was diſcharged. The infantry then commenced a *feu de-joye* from the 35th regiment, and continued like the roll of a drum along the whole line till it terminated with the 40th. It was then renewed on the oppoſite ſhore, and run on without the leaſt interruption to the end of the lines. This firing was repeated twice, and followed by three cheers, whoſe loyal and animating ſound, proceeding from the tongues and hearts of ſo large a body of Britiſh troops, produced an effect which my feeble powers are unable to deſcribe. The ſcene was grand and impreſſive, and received no ſmall addition from the beauty of the day.

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The whole concluded with a general ſalute, the regimental bands joining in the animating air of "God ſave the King!"

"It may be mentioned as a ſingular and curious circumſtance, that, while the Duke of Orleans and his brothers accompanied the Lieutenant Governor on the Fort George ſide of the river, the French Admiral, who was taken in the *Guillaume Tell*, accompanied Sir Edward Berry on the Lazaretto ſide of it. Such were the ſpectators of a ſpectacle, that might indeed fill them with admiration, but was by no means calculated to afford conſolation to their reſpective conditions. The French Admiral indeed expreſſed himſelf in the warmeſt terms of approbation, at this diſplay of Britiſh diſcipline and Britiſh loyalty; and acknowledged the very high opinion he was induced to entertain of the happineſs of Britiſh ſubjects, from the joy that ſeemed to beam from every countenance, at this ceremonial of duty and affection to their Sovereign. On the dropping of the colours at the ſalute, the French Admiral and his officers made a very low obeiſance, and remained for ſome time uncovered."

The ſame part of the work alſo includes an account of the preparations made for the attack of Cadiz, as well as of the *myſterious* ſuſpenſion and ultimate abandonment of that enterpriſe.

From various circumſtances, the Iſland of Malta has become an object of general attention to Europe, and of peculiar intereſt to this country. An account of it, therefore, after it became a part of the Britiſh dominions, naturally awakens a curioſity which we think Mr. A.'s work will be found well calculated to gratify. The Author has contrived to carry his reader through every part of this ſuperb fortreſs, with a minuteneſs and facility of deſcription which, with the aſſiſtance of the Engravings, give as perfect an idea of it as can be obtained of any place without a perſonal inſpection: indeed, the chapters which relate to Malta afford a very pleaſing ſpecimen of local hiſtory, and form an agreeable as well as inſtructive kind of epiſode to the military narrative. — To the friends and admirers of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby (and what Engliſhman will not be included in the number), the account given of the honours paid to his remains, and the interment of them at Malta, muſt be highly intereſting and conſoling.

The expedition to Egypt immediately ſucceeds; in which may be included the employment of the fleet and army during the time that it remained in Marmorice Bay, previous to its final departure on the great object of the expedition; and here we find the only deſcription that we have yet ſeen of a place which was ſo little known to geographers as to be ſeldom ſeen on the charts of the Mediterranean coaſts.

Of the beautiful town and harbour of Marmorice, where the army remained ſome days, for the purpoſe of concerting meaſures with the Turks, Mr. A. ſays, "This picturesque ſcene aſſumed the appearance of a paradiſe, and was peculiarly grateful to the ſeaſick ſoldiers, who, though before they had been lying on the decks, neglecting their food, careleſs of themſelves, and diſdaining life, almoſt inſtantly recovered every diſpoſition that proceeds from health and ſpirits. But here, as in every part of Turkey, the melancholy effects of iron-handed deſpotiſm is diſcernible in the miſerable poverty, abject ſentiments, and groſs ignorance, of the wretched inhabitants."

The campaign of Egypt naturally follows; and the events of that brilliant period are related *de die in diem* till its glorious concluſion.

Some curious and important documents and details reſpecting the army that went from India to Egypt by the Red Sea are here given, we believe for the firſt time, to the Public; the compliments paid to that army are juſt and grateful; and the General Orders of Sir James Baird are particularly worthy of peruſal.

The PLATES that illuſtrate this volume are: a very large, and, we preſume, an accurate Plan of Valetta, in the Iſland of Malta, its Harbours, Fortifications, and Dependencies; View of Fort Manuel and Port of Marſamuſcet, with Fort Tigne; View of Fort Ricaſoli, the City of Valetta, and part of Gregale; View of Ricaſoli, the Caſtle of St. Angelo, Bur Mola, and the Point of Iſola; View of Valetta, and the Fortifications on the Marſamuſcet Side of the City from Point St. Elmo; View of the Fortifications and the Entrance to Valetta from

from the Floriana Side; View of the City of Valetta, with part of the Grand Harbour; View of Cadiz, as it appeared from his Majeſty's Ship Hector on the 5th of October 1800; Plan of Marmorice, with the Soundings in the Harbour, by Captain J. Edmonds, R. N.——Of theſe we cannot, indeed, ſay much as works of art; but they have the merit, as it appears, of being faithful portraits of the objects which they are intended to repreſent. Two of them, however, are entitled to particular mention; the Plan of the Harbour and Fortifications of Malta, as a very curious piece of ichnography of a moſt extraordinary place; and the Chart of Marmorice Bay, of which the Author ſays, it "is the only one, I believe, that has yet been publiſhed. It is a curious geographical document; and I can ſpeak with confidence of its accuracy, as it was taken by a Naval Officer who is well known to be eminently qualified for every duty of his profeſſion."

In works of this nature, it would ſeem a waſte and wantonneſs of criticiſm to dwell on ſlight defects and trivial errors; we ſhall therefore conclude with recommending Mr. Anderſon's volume to general attention; believing it to be, as his Introduction aſſures us it is, "an authentic record of our country's glory."

J.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with ſeveral Diviſions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country; and publiſhed at Paris, under his immediate Patronage, by Vivant Denon. Embelliſhed with numerous Engravings. Tranſlated by Arthur Aikin. Two Editions. 4to. Two Volumes. 8vo. Three Volumes.

(*Concluded from Page* 279.)

THE ſecond volume of this curious work contains a detailed narrative of the Author's progreſſive travels in Upper Egypt; and an accurate Map of the Country is prefixed, on which the route of the French troops commanded by General Deſaix, and the track of Citizen Denon's travels, under the protection of his army, are diſtinctly marked by dotted lines.

By a careful inſpection of this Map, the readers of theſe travels will be convinced, that Denon actually, as he aſſerts, explored a part of Upper Egypt which had not been viſited by any other European for two thouſand years; and that his own excurſions could not have taken place under any other circumſtances but thoſe of being eſcorted by detachments of troops; for in many places where the greateſt curioſities, conſiſting in antiquities illuſtrative of ancient hiſtory, were to be found, it was neceſſary to uſe coercion, in order to gain admiſſion to the ruins of cities, temples, and tombs, as well as to ſecure the perſon of the viſitor from aſſaſſination.

It is to this new country, as he calls it, therefore, that we mean to attract the attention of our readers; and on this account we ſhall only notice, as we paſs on to it, thoſe intereſting particulars which may be conſidered, in this volume, as additions to Sonnini's accounts and deſcriptions of the ſame places.

At Siut, a large well-peopled town, to all appearance built on the ſite of the ancient city of Lycopolis, Denon viſited the Lybian chain of mountains, which exhibits ſuch a vaſt number of tombs, as evidently demonſtrate that the modern town of Siut occupies the territory of ſome very ancient and flouriſhing city. A plate, elegantly engraved by Harding, from a drawing made by our Author on the ſpot of one of the largeſt of theſe tombs, is given, with a curious deſcription of its architecture, and hieroglyphic inſcriptions; of the latter, he obſerves, that "months would be required to read them, even if one knew the language, and it would take years to copy them." See Vol. II. p. 5.

From Siut, as they approached the *Deſert*, they found three new objects; one was the *doum* palm-tree, which differs from the date-palm in having from eight to fifteen ſtems inſtead of only a ſingle one, and its ligneous fruit is attached by cluſters to the extremity of the principal branches, whence proceed numerous tufts, which form the foliage of the tree, &c. A ſketch of this tree, of a Karavanſeray in the Deſert, and of a Coptic Convent, called

the

the White Monaſtery, are the ſubjects of two engravings, accompanied with proper deſcriptions.

At Girgeh, or Girgé, according to Sonnini, the modern capital of Upper Egypt, and which afforded him but little attraction, Denon found a Nubian Prince, who was returning from India to Darfur, forty days journey from Siut; in a long converſation with him, concerning the ſituation of the celebrated city of Tombuctoo, the exiſtence of which is ſo problematical in Europe, the Prince gave him a very ſatisfactory account of it, and of the manners, cuſtoms, and trade of the inhabitants with Nubia; amongſt other particulars, he ſaid, that they were ſix months on their journey from Tombuctoo to Darfur, where they came to purchaſe the various articles brought thither from Cairo, for which they exchanged gold duſt. The plenty of proviſions at Girgeh afforded great relief to the troops: bread was a French *ſous* (an Engliſh halfpenny) the pound; twelve eggs, two ſous; a gooſe, weighing fifteen pounds, twelve *ſous*—ſuch too was the abundance of theſe and other articles of food, that after more than 5000 men, Officers and privates, had remained there three weeks, no riſe in the demand for theſe neceſſaries had taken place.

But to counterpoiſe theſe conveniences, they were much haraſſed by perpetual thefts, contrived by the offenders in ſuch a manner that no rigour of military execution could protect their arms or their horſes.—"Every night the inhabitants ſtole into our camp like rats, and, lurking about, they generally found an opportunity to ſeize ſome article of plunder, and carry it away with them. Some of the robbers had been caught in the fact, and ſacrificed to the rage of the ſoldiers on guard. It was hoped that this rigour would prove a ſalutary example; the guard was doubled; and yet, on the ſame day, two of the artillery forges were taken off; but the robbers were apprehended and ſhot immediately. In the night which followed this execution, the horſes of the Aid-de-Camp of the General of Cavalry were ſtolen; the General laid a wager that they would not touch any of his property; but the next day his horſe alſo diſappeared, and the plunderers had pulled down part of a wall in order to ſurpriſe the General himſelf, which failed only on account of day-light coming before they were prepared.

Next follows an account of Deſaix and Denon amuſing themſelves with hearing Arabian tales, in order to kill time, and they are deſcribed to be ſimilar to the thouſand and one ſtories of the Sultana Scheraſade, ſo well known all over Europe, by the title of *Arabian Nights Entertainment*.—"The Arabs relate ſtories ſo ſlowly, that our interpreters could follow them almoſt without interrupting them; they abound in extraordinary events and intereſting ſituations, occaſioned by high and ſtrong paſſions—they make uſe of all the machinery of caſtles, iron grates, poiſons, daggers, rapes, night adventures, miſtakes, treachery; in ſhort, all that can embroil and appear to render the *denouement* impoſſible; and yet the ſtory always finiſhes very naturally, in the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory manner."

Arrived at Tentyra, or Dindera, its modern name, our Author is ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, and enters into all the particulars that are well calculated to gratify any individual, or the whole Society of Antiquaries, and in *three plates* gives different views of the preſent ſtate of the famous temple; theſe views have a moſt pictureſque effect; at the ſame time they afford an idea of the ſituation of the ancient city, which was built on the borders of the deſert, on the loweſt level of the Lybian chain, the foot of which is waſhed by the waters of the inundation of the Nile, at the diſtance of a league from its bed.

The elevation of the portico, and the inner door of the Sanctuary of the Temple, Plates XIX. and XX. inſerted with the deſcriptive narrative from p. 66 to 71, are the moſt ſublime and beautiful repreſentations that the eye can behold. A ſhort extract from our Author's learned and ſcientific diſſertation on the various architectural ornaments and other decorations of this ſtupendous monument of antiquity may not be unacceptable to our readers.

"In no place had I ever been ſurrounded with ſo many objects to elevate my imagination—they imprinted on my mind the reſpect due to the ſanctuary of the Divinity; were the open volumes, in which ſcience was unfolded, morality dictated, and the uſeful

uſeful arts promulgated; every thing ſpoke, every object was animated with the ſame mind. The opening of the doors, the angles, the moſt private receſs, ſtill preſented a leſſon, a precept of admirable harmony; and the lighteſt ornament on the graveſt feature of the architecture revealed, under living images, the abſtract truths of aſtronomy. Painting added a further charm to ſculpture and architecture, and produced, at the ſame time, an agreeable richneſs, which did not injure either the general ſimplicity or the gravity of the whole. To all appearance, painting in Egypt was then only an auxiliary ornament, and not a particular art: ſculpture was emblematical, and, if I may ſo call it, architectural. Architecture, therefore, was the great art, or that which was dictated by utility; and we may from this circumſtance alone infer the priority, or at leaſt the ſuperior excellence, of the Egyptian over the Indian art, ſince the former, borrowing nothing from the latter, has become the baſis of all that is the ſubject of admiration in modern art, and of what we have conſidered as excluſively belonging to architecture; the three Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. We ſhould, therefore, be cautious of entertaining the falſe idea, which is ſo prevalent, that the Egyptian architecture is the infancy of this art, ſince it is, in fact, the complete type."

From Dindera, General Deſaix and his army, accompanied by Denon, proceeded ſouthwards, following the direction of the Nile, in a courſe oppoſite to its current; and in making a ſharp turn round the point of a projecting chain of mountains, they diſcovered, all at once, the ſite of the ancient city of Thebes, in its whole extent: this abandoned ſanctuary, ſurrounded with barbariſm, and again reſtored to the deſert from which it had been drawn forth, enveloped in the veil of myſtery and the obſcurity of ages, whereby even its own coloſſal monuments are magnified to the imagination, ſtill impreſſed the mind with ſuch gigantic phantoms, that the whole army ſuddenly, and with one accord, ſtood in amazement at the ſight of the ſcattered ruins.

"I took a view," ſays Denon, "of this firſt aſpect of Thebes along with the ſpectacle before me; the knees of the enthuſiaſtic ſoldiers ſerved me as a table, their bodies as a ſhade—the ſituation of this town is as fine as can well be imagined; and the immenſe extent of its ruins convinces the ſpectator that fame has not magnified its ſize; for the diameter of Egypt not being ſufficient to contain it, its monuments reſt upon the two chains of mountains which are contiguous, whilſt its tombs occupy the vallies towards the weſt, far on into the deſert. Four large Hamlets divide amongſt them the remains of the ancient monuments of Thebes, whilſt the river, by the ſinuoſity of its courſe, ſeems ſtill proud of flowing amongſt its ruins."

Here, we have to lament the irregularity of placing the engraved views in this volume. The Necropolis of Thebes, or city of the dead, and the view of the *great* Temple of Karnac, one of the four Hamlets, is referred to by the author at p. 86, but they are only to be found at p. 190 and 192; and the final, full explanation of all the Plates in the work, is reſerved to form a kind of ſupplement to the *third volume*; the curious and attentive reader muſt therefore have the whole work and the maps open before him, to enable him to trace every ſubject in a regular ſeries of connexion; we cannot ſuppoſe it to be ſo confuſed in the original. To the above mentioned explanations we refer the reader, and ſhall follow our traveller to the end of his journey, noticing, as we paſs on, the moſt ſtriking particulars and anecdotes relative to this part of the country, of which our author has given the firſt modern deſcription.

At the right, adjoining to another of the four villages—Medinet Abu, he found a vaſt palace, built and enlarged at various times: the lower part of this palace, which abuts againſt the mountain, is the moſt ancient in its conſtruction, and is covered with hieroglyphics cut very deep, and without any relief; and in the fourth century, the Roman Catholics converted it to a church, adding two rows of pillars in the ſtyle of the age, to ſupport a covered roof.

Eſneh, the ancient Latopolis, is the laſt town of any importance in Upper Egypt; Murad Bey, the moſt formidable enemy the French had to encounter, had evacuated this ſtation only a few hours before the arrival of their cavalry. This precipitate retreat

gave

gave Denon an opportunity to examine its antiquities, and its preſent ſtate, without moleſtation. Some remains are ſtill viſible of its port or quay on the bank of the Nile, which has often been repaired, but, notwithſtanding all that has been done for it, ſtill remains in a very miſerable condition. The town contains the portico of a Temple, which appeared to be the moſt perfect monument of ancient architecture. This portico is very well preſerved, and poſſeſſes a real richneſs of ſculpture: it is compoſed of eighteen columns with broad capitals, the columns are noble and elegant, the plan and elevation of the whole furniſhes two elegant views. The next object of admiration was the magnificent temple of *Apollinopolis Magna*, at Etfu, commanding the river, and the whole valley of Egypt; our author deſcribes it as being in high preſervation, and ſurpaſſing all that he had yet ſeen in Egypt, or elſewhere. This building is a long ſuite of pyramidical gates, of courts decorated with galleries, of porticoes, and of covered naves, conſtructed, not with common ſtones, but entire rocks; a part of the population of the village of Etfu is contained in huts built in the courts, and around the fragments of the Temple; which, like ſwallows' neſts in our houſes, defile them without concealing or injuring their general appearance; of this ſuperb edifice, two views are given, one of which is the largeſt and moſt complete plan in the whole work; the drawing was made on the return of the army to Etfu, on its march to Lower Egypt. See Vol. II. Plate XXVIII. p. 278.

Let us now ſuſpend our purſuit of antiquities, to give place to an affecting anecdote, which exemplifies the different characters of the common ſoldiers of an army; for we muſt not ſuppoſe that ſuch inſtances are to be found only amongſt the military of any particular nation or country.

After quitting Etfu, the infantry had a deſert of ſeven leagues to croſs, and in their march ſuffered the greateſt hardſhips from the want of food and water; arrived at length at the large abandoned village of Binban, which offered them nothing but a few walls, our author was a witneſs to a ſcene which preſented a ſtriking contraſt of ſavage brutality and the kindeſt ſenſibility.—"Whilſt I was looking at our people, whoſe neceſſities were as ingenious in bringing to light, as the care of the natives had been to conceal, (proviſions) a ſoldier comes out of a cave, dragging after him a ſhe-goat, which he had forced out; he is followed by an old man, carrying two young infants, who ſets them down on the ground, falls on his knees, and, without ſpeaking a word, points with tears in his eyes, to the young children, who muſt periſh if the goat is taken away from them. But want, which is both deaf and blind to the diſtreſs of others, does not ſtay his murderous hand for any intreaty, and the goat is killed.—At the ſame moment, another ſoldier comes up, holding in his arms another child, whoſe mother doubtleſs had been obliged to deſert it in her flight from us; and this brave fellow, notwithſtanding the weight of his muſket, his cartridges, his knapſack, and the fatigue of four days of forced marches, had picked up this little forſaken creature, had carried it carefully for two leagues in his arms, and not knowing what to do with it in this deſerted village, ſeeing one inhabitant left behind with two children, lays down his little charge beſide them, and departs with the delightful expreſſion of one who has juſt performed a benevolent action."

A march of two days more brought them to Aſſuan or Syene, the object of their deſtination, being the extent of their expedition. Here the Soldier forgot his fatigues, not reflecting that to return to a country of abundance, he muſt again croſs the ſame painful deſert which he had juſt left behind him; but the paſt is nothing to the ſoldier, when he can ſnatch a little preſent gratification; and of this gratification our author draws ſo pleaſing a picture, that we cannot reſiſt the inclination to preſent it to our readers; and, as it is peculiarly characteriſtic of a French army, it may be a queſtion worthy of being diſcuſſed by the impartial hiſtorian of the late war—whether the extraordinary ſucceſs of the French is not to be attributed in ſome degree to that happy turn of mind here deſcribed?

"Our firſt employment was to get ourſelves comfortably ſettled. The ſecond day of our eſtabliſhment, there were already in the ſtreets of Syene, tailors, ſhoe-makers, jewellers, French barbers, eating-houſes, and *reſtaurateurs* (houſes of entertainment for the

officers), all at a fixed price. The ſtation of an army offers a picture of the moſt rapid exerciſe of every reſource that induſtry can furniſh: every individual ſets all his abilities to work for the general advantage; but what peculiarly characterizes a French army is, to eſtabliſh ſuperfluities and amuſements at the ſame time, and with the ſame care as neceſſaries; thus we had gardens and coffee-houſes, in which we amuſed ourſelves in games with cards manufactured at Syene. At one entrance of the village is a walk with ſtraight rows of trees pointing to the north (to Europe), our ſoldiers here ſet up a mile ſtone with this inſcription—Route de Paris, *No. onze, cent ſoixante ſept milles, trois cents quarante*; it was ſome days after having received a diſtribution of dates for their whole allowance, that they entertained ſuch pleaſant or philoſophical ideas. Nothing but death can put a period to *valour combined with gaiety*, the greateſt misfortunes cannot effect it."

At Syene, the Nile makes its firſt entrance into Egypt, and this was a ſubject highly meriting the pencil of the artiſt; accordingly, Citizen Denon has given a beautiful view of it, which we could have wiſhed to have ſeen on a larger ſcale, approaching nearer to the French plate in the original work; and it might have been accompliſhed on the ſame plan as the view of the magnificent Temple of *Apollinopolis Magna*, already mentioned.

In the vicinity of Syene are two beautiful iſlands; the firſt, *Elephantina*, became at the ſame time the country houſe, and the palace of delight, obſervation, and reſearch, of our curious antiquary, who thinks he muſt have turned over every looſe ſtone, and queſtioned every rock in the iſland. Two views of temples in this iſland accompany the deſcriptions of theſe, and various other relics of antiquity.

Philoe, the other iſland, they were obliged to take by force, the inhabitants refuſing to let the French land on it; but after an ineffectual reſiſtance, they took poſſeſſion, and a new field for ſpeculation preſented itſelf to our author. A plan of the iſland, and of the temples remaining on it; copies of the hieroglyphics painted on the ceilings, and of various fragments of Egyptian architecture, are the fruits of his reſearches, and the labours of his pencil, in ſix viſits to this iſland; the moſt ample and ſatisfactory deſcriptions being the conſtant attendants on the engravings. This iſland was once the entrepot of a commerce of barter between Ethiopia and Egypt; and wiſhing to give the Ethiopians a high idea of their reſources and magnificence, the Egyptians had raiſed ſo many ſumptuous edifices on the confines and natural frontier of their empire, Syene and the Cataracts. In the road towards Philoe by land, acroſs the deſert, they met with ſeveral large blocks of ſtone covered with hieroglyphics, as if they were put there for the amuſement of paſſengers. One of the moſt ſingular of theſe preſents the form of a ſeat cut out of the ſolid rock, with a flight of ſteps to climb up to it, and the whole ornamented with hieroglyphics, the greater number of which are executed with great care. The repreſentation of this ſculptured Granite rock, near Philoe, is given in an elegant engraved print facing p. 149. Vol. II.

The termination of the march of the French through Egypt, was inſcribed on one of theſe granite rocks beyond the cataracts of the Nile. It appears that the army remained upwards of three weeks in this delightful part of Upper Egypt, for it quitted Syene, on its return towards Cairo, the latter end of February, the ſame month in which it arrived there. Denon embarked on board a ſmall flotilla, that he might have a better opportunity of viewing ſome places on its banks which he had not yet ſeen, and of reviſiting others more leiſurely than he had been permitted to do, when the army was advancing by haſty marches, to come up with Murad Bey, whom they now learnt was alſo returning to Lower Egypt, by the left ſide of the river through the deſert, by way of El Coſeir, on the borders of the Red Sea.

To the remaining Chapters of Vol. II. viz. from Chapter XV. to Chapter XVIII. and to Chapter XIX. XX. and XXI. of the third and laſt Volume, in which will be found the author's arrival at Cairo, we refer the lovers of antiquity and natural hiſtory, and thoſe readers who are either intereſted in, or may be amuſed with, the military operations of armies; and ſhall take our leave of this work of uncommon merit, with a further account of ſuch of the Plates as have not been mentioned in the courſe of our Review.

Plate

Plate I. Fig. 1. The weſt ſide of the Iſland of Elba. Fig. 2. A view of the town of Malta. Fig. 3. The interior of the grand harbour, the citadel of Valetta on the right, and the batteries of fort St. Angelo on the left. Fig. 4. A view of Alexandria, taken in its whole extent from eaſt to weſt.

Plate III. Fig. 1. A general View of the Iſlands of Malta, Goza, Cumino, and Cuminoto. Fig. 2. A View of the great harbour of Alexandria. Fig. 3. A View of Salmia in the Delta. Fig. 4. The entrance of the great harbour of Malta. Fig. 5. Fort St. Angelo, and the old city. Fig. 6. The north-weſt ſide of the iſland of Corſica. Fig. 7. The French fleet and convoy on their paſſage to Egypt, paſſing under the eaſt ſide of Sardinia.

Plate IV. Fig. 1. An inſcription upon the liſtel of the entablature of the gate of Kous. Fig. 2. A perſpective view of the village of Kous. Fig. 3. Pompey's pillar. Fig. 4. Cleopatra's needle. Fig. 5. 6. and 7. A ſpecies of Patera of very fine yellow baked earth, found in the tombs of the Kings of Thebes. Fig. 8 A figure of a Vulture very frequently met with in Egyptian ſculpture. Fig. 9. An augural ſtaff.

Plate V. Fig. 1 The Pharos of the Port of Alexandria. Fig. 2. A general view of Alexandria, taken from the Minarets of the Moſque of St. Athanaſius. Fig. 3. The arrival at Roſetta.

Plate VI. Fig. 1. A bird's eye view of the peninſula of Aboukir. Fig. 2. The Tower of Abumandur, near Roſetta. Fig. 3. The village of Demichalat. Plate VII. Fig. 1. 2. and 3. Different views of the Pyramids. Fig. 4. A View of the city of Cairo. Plate VIII. Fig. 1. and 2. Views of the Pyramids of Sacarah and Gizeh. Plate IX. A ſide view of the Sphink. Plate X. The entrance to the galleries of the Pyramid of Chiops.

Plate XI. Fig. 1. A View of Old Cairo, or Foſtah built by Amru. Fig. 2. The Khalydge, or Canal, which conducts the water of the Nile to Cairo. Plate XII. Fig 1. Bulac, a ſmall town near Cairo. Fig. 2. The tombs of the Caliphs. Plate XIII. Fig. 1. and 2. The Pyramid of Meidum, and the Pyramids of Sacarah, as ſeen from the Nile. Plate XIV. Ruins of the Temple of Hermopolis, or the great city of Mercury. Plate XV. One of the tombs of Lycopolis. Plate XVI. A ſcene in an Egyptian hot-bath. Plate XXII. Fig. 1. A view of the village of Luxor, and its monuments. Fig. 2. A view of one of the Temples of Thebes. Plate XXIV. Fig. 1. A general view of Thebes. Fig. 2. Plan of the Temple of Luxor. Plate XXV. The entrance of the village of Luxor. Plate XXXVI. Head quarters of the French army in the tombs near Nagadi. Plate XXXVII. Fig. 1. A view of the convent of the Chain. Fig. 2. The town of Bathenel Baccara, or the Cow's belly. Plate XXXVIII. An Arab Council near Samatah. Plate XXXIX. Elbequier, the largeſt ſquare in Cairo. Plate XL. Fig. 1. Part of an ornamental Frieze in the inner Typhonium of Apollinopolis Magna. Fig. 2. An inſcription taken from the door frame of a ſmall monolithic temple of black granite at Kous. Fig. 3. A proceſſion of Egyptian Divinities, ſculptured on the frieze of the gate, which is beneath the portico of Apollinopolis Magna, at Etfu. Fig 4. 5. 6. 7. and 8. Different groups of ſculptured figures, &c. Plate XLI. A miſcellaneous collection of ſubjects, drawn ſeparately as they were met with, particularly a variety of ſerpents from Latopolis. Plate XLII. An Egyptian barber in his ſhop. Plates XLIII. and XLIV. Arms and Accoutrements of the Mamelukes.

Plate XLV. Fig. 1. Repreſents part of the triumph of Seſoſtris, Oſymandyas, Memnon, or ſome of the conquering Monarchs of Egypt, while Thebes was the ſeat of empire. Fig. 2. A Santon, a kind of idiot, who is pitied during life, and revered after death. Fig. 3. A noble lady in her Haram dreſs. Fig. 4. An inhabitant of Darfur, in the kingdom of Nubia, who brings the negroes into Egypt. Fig. 5. Repreſents the earth in the power of Typhon. Plate XLVI. Fig. 1. A view of the deſert with a camp of Bedouins. Fig. 2. A machine for drawing water to irrigate the land, after the inundation of the Nile. Plate XLVII. A boy's ſchool. Plate XLVIII. Fig. 1. Head of a Bedouin Arab. Fig. 2. Head of Koraim, Sheref of Alexandria. Fig. 3. A Jew of Jeruſalem. Fig. 4. The Baſhaw of Aboukir. Fig. 5. A young Arab Prince. Plate XLIX. Fig. 1. A young Mameluke in grand coſtume. Fig. 2. An Almee of Egypt, (a dancing girl) her

her robe is of fine cloth, her ſhift of gauze, her turban and girdle are ſhawls. Fig. 3. A Mameluke in his war dreſs. Fig. 4. The coſtume of a merchant. Fig. 5. A lady walking through the ſtreets. Plate L. A Feaſt in a Harem. Plate LI. A miſcellaneous collection of hieroglyphical figures. Plate LII. Fig. 1. A group repreſenting ſome event of war. Fig. 2. 3. 4. and 5. Prieſts, and other ſculptured figures in temples, and on tombs. Plate LIII. Fig. 1. A bas-relief, ſculptured on a ceiling in the temple of Tentyra. Fig. 2. A group which covers half the ceiling of the ſame temple. Fig. 3. A large picture in bas relief, occupying the whole of one ſide of the ſanctuary of the temple of Oneph. Plate LIV. Contains a number of ſubjects painted principally in the tombs of the Kings of Thebes, deſcriptive of muſic, arms, domeſtic utenſils, furniture, and inſtruments of arts, particularly of agriculture, in all 36 figures.

Plate LV. Part of a manuſcript found in the covering of a mummy. Plate LVI. Part of another manuſcript; both theſe plates have likewiſe repreſentations of mummies and idols. Plate LVII. A view of the inner court of the great temple of Apollinopolis. Plate LVIII. Fig. 1. The plan of the ſmall apartment on the roof of the great temple of Tentyra. Fig. 2. A repreſentation of a planiſphere on the ceiling of the ſame. Plate LIX. Repreſents two compartments of the Zodiac, taken from two oppoſite flat bands of the portico. Plate LX. Various ſculptured figures in different temples, of the Godcat, two winged horſes, &c. Plate LXI. Four fragments of hiſtorical bas-reliefs, ſculptured on the outer walls of the temple of Karnac. Thus have we ſlightly ſketched the ſubjects of the numerous well executed engravings, which are ſeparately and fully explained in Vol. III. from page 129 to p. 276. M.

The Elements of Book Keeping: Compriſing a Syſtem of Merchants' Accounts, founded on real Buſineſs, and adapted to modern Practice; with an Appendix on Exchanges, including the recent Alterations. By P. O. Kelly, Maſter of Finſbury Square Academy, London.

THE author of this ſimple yet comprehenſive ſyſtem of Book-keeping, under the modeſt title of Elements, has rendered an eſſential ſervice to the commercial part of the community, by this maſterly performance, which combines theory with practice, and preciſion with utility, in one ſlender volume. The work conſiſts of three ſets of Books. The firſt explains the elements of ſingle and double entry, in a conciſe and ſimple manner. The ſecond is a further and more complex exerciſe in double entry, arranged according to the theories generally taught in ſchools; and, like theſe, founded on imaginary tranſactions: but "the third ſet is founded on real buſineſs; that is, the materials which compoſe this ſyſtem, have been ſelected from the books of different Merchants, and arranged according to the moſt approved practice of the firſt Counting-houſes." In this part, therefore, we ſearched for proofs of the ſuperiority of the plan to thoſe previouſly extant; and after a careful inveſtigation, and conſulting a very able Book-keeper, in the actual ſervice of one of the firſt mercantile houſes in London, whoſe experience has been meliorated by conſtant and varied operations through a long ſeries of years, we are enabled to give it a decided preference. This ſyſtem does not conſiſt in any change of the principles of Double-Entry, but in the adoption of Subſidiary Books, and in the claſſification of ſimilar accounts —arrangements which greatly promote perſpicuity, preciſion, and diſpatch. The whole plan is clearly explained, by examples and illuſtrations, from page 39 to 167. Next follows Shipping accounts, and averages exemplified. The Appendix on Exchanges has the advantage of being regulated by the moſt recent regulations, according to Lloyd's Liſt, July 1, 1802, that is to ſay, according to the acknowledged concurrence of the Merchants of London, ſubſcribers to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, whoſe mercantile tranſactions are carried on with all the commercial cities of Europe, and the courſe of the different monies of exchange ſettled, together with the Par, Uſance, and Days of Grace, with reſpect to London. A more uſeful book cannot be put into the hands of young men daily arriving from the country, and adverting by various means, to thoſe whom

whom it may concern, that they want ſituations as clerks in counting houſes. It may be recommended, alſo, to others who are deficient in merchants' accounts, from a limited knowledge of arithmetic, as taught in the lower claſs of ſchools. And it may even ſerve as an uſeful guide to enable the Maſters and Managers of great commercial concerns to inveſtigate the accuracy and fidelity of their book-keepers, clerks, or apprentices, to whom the department of keeping their accounts is confided. M.

Figures of Moſaic Pavements diſcovered at Horkſtow, in Lincolnſhire. Folio.

MR. SAMUEL LYSONS is the Author and Publiſher of this important work, which exhibits the plates mentioned in the title-page, as the beginning of a work in which it is propoſed to include figures of the moſt remarkable Roman Antiquities diſcovered in Great Britain, under the title of RELIQUIÆ ROMANÆ, to be publiſhed in ſeparate parts. Mr. Lyſons' induſtry and intelligence on the ſubject of antiquities naturally leads us to indulge expectations of the future execution of the remainder of this work, of which the preſent part forms an excellent ſpecimen.

Miſcellaneous Tranſlations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets. By T. B. S. Morritt, Eſq. 8vo.

Theſe tranſlations and imitations from Muſæus, Moſchus, &c. are executed with ſo much elegance as to claim unqualified praiſe. They are ſimple, tender, and delicate, and furniſh the Engliſh reader with a happy ſpecimen of the beauties of ſeveral of the Greek poets.

THE PLEADER'S GUIDE, *a Didactic Poem, in Two Books: Containing, the Conduct of a Suit at Law, with the Arguments of Counſellor Bother'um and Counſellor Bore'um, in an Action between John a-Gull and John-a-Cudgeon, for Aſſault and Battery at a late conteſted Election. Book II.* 8vo.

The firſt book of this whimſical and entertaining publication appeared ſeveral years ago, and ſhewed marks of its coming from the ſchool of the celebrated "New Bath Guide." The preſent performance is ſaid to be the avowed work of one of the ſons of that engaging Author. It boaſts the ſame pleaſantry and amuſing ſatire, the ſame flow of verſification, and the ſame ſpirit. It will, in fact, ſuffer little even by a compariſon with the Adventures of the Blunderhead Family. On this occaſion, we may obſerve, that the mantle of Elijah has certainly fallen on Eliſha.

Lecteur François: ou, Recueil de Pièces, en Proſe et en Vers, tirées des Meilleurs Ecrivains. Pour ſervir a perfectionner les Jeunes Gens dans la Lecture; a étendre leur Connoiſſance de la Langue Françoiſe; et a leur inculquer des Principes de Vertu et de Piété. Par Lindley Murray, Auteur d'Une Grammaire Angloiſe, &c. One Volume. 12mo.

To thoſe who have ſeen Mr. Murray's "Engliſh Reader," and the "Sequel" to that work, we need only ſay, that the preſent volume is compiled on a ſimilar plan, and with the ſame degree of attention to purity of ſentiment and elegance of compoſition. The extracts are chiefly drawn from the beſt French writers of the age of Louis the Fourteenth.

The Compiler profeſſes to have paid particular attention to the orthography, which, he ſays, will be found to be ſtrictly agreeable to the lateſt edition of the French Academy's Dictionary; and in the taſk of ſelection he has ſpared no pains to render his book equally intereſting and inſtructive to young perſons.

At the end of the work we find ſome very pleaſing and ſatisfactory biographical notices (in alphabetical arrangement) of the numerous writers to whoſe works Mr. Murray has reſorted for the materials of his *Lecteur François*: it is honourable, at once, to his taſte and induſtry.

LYCOPHRON's CASSANDRA.

L. 864.

—— —— —— —— ὄυνεκα θεᾷ θεὸς
Χέρσον μέγαν ϛόρθυγγα δωρεῖται κτίσαι.

THE travels of Menelaus are here foretold. His arrival at Siris, and at cape Lacinium, forms the ſubject of theſe lines. By the receſſes of Lacinium the poet means that portion of the hill, which Thetis had reſerved for

for a grove, and had conſigned to Juno's protection. Here the rites, inſtituted to the memory of Achilles, were celebrated by women lamenting, and attired like mourners. Theſe rites were not performed ſub dio; but in Juno's temple, which was erected in this grove, or ſhrubbery, φυτοῖσιν ἐξησκημένον. Temples were uſually built in groves; and both are frequently mentioned together.

Τεύξασθαι νηόν τε καὶ ἄλσεα δενδρήεντα.

Κτίσαι is here, and in another place, uſed by Lycophron in its cuſtomary ſenſe, condere; and not, as Canter renders it, in the ſenſe of ἐποικῆσαι, habitandum. For the poet is not ſpeaking of *peopling* the land; but of the deſignation of a certain portion of it to a particular purpoſe. He has already told us, that the women, appointed to perform the rites, were natives of the country. If ſo, the country was peopled before the rites were inſtituted. Habitandum therefore is in every view inaccurate. The Scholiaſt's interpre ation is, κτίσαι ὄρχατον. But this conſtruction requires, that ὄρχατον ſhould not have been underſtood, but expreſſed. The reader will obſerve in the words χέρσον μέγαν στόρθυγγα a redundancy, not uſual with our author. Στόρθυγγα does itſelf imply a cape, or craggy cliff. Thus, ſpeaking of Titon, a promontory in Thrace, Lycophron calls it στόρθυγξ Τίτωνος. This view of the paſſage creates a ſuſpicion, that χέρσον has properly no place here. Were it allowable to ſubſtitute σηκὸν, κτίσαι would then be followed by its proper caſe, and Lycophron's own words, σηκὸν μέγαν, would be retained. For thus he writes at v. 927. σηκὸν μέγαν δείμαντες· and at v. 959. σηκὸν μέγαν δείμαντο. Still the ſenſe is incomplete. For it is evident from the cauſal adverb οὕνεκα, that Lycophron meant to aſſign a reaſon, why theſe women were not clothed in purple, fringed with gold. He was preparing to tell his readers, that ſplendid apparel was inconſiſtent with an office, that required them ἀεὶ παῖδας. Yet thus we read: theſe women were not dreſſed in gay garments, becauſe Thetis gave Juno the hill to build upon. Thus the cloſe of the period does not correſpond with its commencement. A line, that ſhould follow, ſeems to have been loſt. Perhaps our poet's own words, at v. 859. with only a ſlight variation, will complete the ſenſe, and ſupply the deficiency.

—— —— —— οὕνεκ' ἡ θεᾷ θεὸς
Σηκὸν μέγαν στόρθυγγα δωρεῖται κτίσαι,
Ἐν ᾧ γυναιξὶ τεθμὸς ἐστ' ἀεὶ γένει.

—— —— —— quoniam deæ dea
Œdem magnam cacumen donat ad-condendam,
In quâ mulieribus mos eſt ſemper lugere.

R.

SONNET ON SURVEYING THE REMAINS OF ABER CONWAY CASTLE*, IN CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

BY THOMAS INORT SMITH, OF HAMMERSMITH.

Ye age-ſtruck towers, amid whoſe mouldering walls,
By Time ſhook low, and haſtening to decay,
Around whoſe arch-bent heights and pillars grey,
Deck'd with rude moſs, the green-leav'd ivy crawls,

Cheering

* It was in the full beauty of a ſummer's morning, when Nature wore her robe of lovelineſs, and one wide fluſh of verdure, illumined by the beams of the riſing ſun, hung a ſmile upon every feature of the ſurrounding landſcape, when, having quitted the pallet of repoſe, and inhaled the ſea breeze freſhneſs on the ſmooth ſandy beach of Abergele, I bade adieu to that pleaſant and neat ſpot ſituated on the boſom of Cambrian retirement, to pay a viſit to the ancient and romantic town of Aber Conway, in North Wales.

Having

Cheering your looſe worn rugged features bare,
And o'er Art's ruins flinging Nature's grace.
Ye who once wont your awful brows to rear,
Though vain the eye now ſtudious ſeeks to trace
Beauty's full grandeur in her Gothic form,
Your rich-carv'd front and high-rais'd roof ſublime,
Deep buried now they ſink beneath the ſtorm,
Shook by the whirlwind of devouring Time;
Relentleſs Power! who conquering ſits elate,
And yields all human greatneſs up to Fate.

ESSAYS

Having paſſed through a country finely diverſified with the garb of ſylvan variety, I arrived at the diſtance of the place of my ſojournment, which is twelve miles, and found myſelf ſtanding on the laſt ground of the county of Denbigh, which is here diſunited by the wide flowings of the river Conway from the ſhores of Carnarvonſhire; on whoſe ſide, fronting the water's edge, where I ſtood, roſe its noble caſtle, with its bold turrets, while its walls extended like an amphitheatre, embracing in its ancient arms the whole of the town of Conway, which thereby acquired a peculiarly compact and romantic appearance, although bending beneath the weight of many centuries, and expoſed to the diſſolving touch of the ſlow waſting elements, as well as worn by the cankering tooth of ſecret gnawing time. This edifice ſtill maintained an air of ſupreme grandeur, and has experienced a premature downfall, chiefly by the cowardly aſſails it has met with from the rude hand of civil violence, as the huge undecayed fragments torn from its baſe plainly exhibit, where the ground, on which theſe cumbrous heaps repoſe, appears like a ſecond Stonehenge laden with "Weights immovable by man." It is built upon a rocky foundation, cloſe to the water's brink, whoſe ſurface appears darkened by the overhanging ſhade of its naked towers, which cauſe the traveller to look up, as he ſurveys the quivering of their watery images in the waves below, fearful leſt the pile itſelf is ſliding from its wearied baſe, and on the point of overwhelming him beneath its falling ruins.

I experienced a great treat, in the landſcape of full-blown ſummer that preſented itſelf before me, where every charm that belongs to paſtoral perfection ſhewed themſelves in endleſs variety throughout this exuberant vale. Nature here has ſelected a choice ſpot to diſplay her favourite embelliſhments; and man, I perceived, had fully improved them by the beſt graces of cultivation. On every ſide around, ſave where the broad green boſom of the Iriſh Ocean ſhowed itſelf to the right, and travelled onwards, with its waves, till they were loſt in the blue haze of diſtance: on every ſide elſe was diſplayed every combination of richneſs and elegance to be found in the rural and picturesque. The three fruitful daughters of the Earth, Ceres, Flora, and Pomona, were ſeen hand in hand throughout this narrow but extenſive fertile tract, diſtributing their various gifts. Corn-fields, orchards in full bloom, and meadows variegated, like the rainbow, with flowers of every hue, filled my ſenſes with ideas of adoration to that Supreme Being who ſhowers down profuſion for the uſe and pleaſure of man; and I could not help exclaiming, in the language of the ſublime Milton,

Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
This univerſal frame, thus wondrous fair.

The ſcenery, if no where partaking of thoſe maſculine features of grandeur and confuſion which the neighbouring regions of the Engliſh Alpine, Snowden, exhibit, and which the genius of a Baſſans or Salvator Roſa would delight to pourtray, was in all parts highly finiſhed, and ſmoothed down by the poliſh of cultivation; and when the ſetting ſun began to light up the landſcape with his evening ſmile, a tint of rich mellowneſs threw a ſoft luſtre, harmoniſing all around with the livelineſs of light ſinking gradually into the ſoberneſs of ſhade, which a Gainſborough or a Wilſon, a Pouſſin or a Claude, might have delighted to have transfuſed into their pieces, and which was capable of producing an equal maſterpiece of art to any of thoſe that have ever been delineated by either of their glowing pencils.

On being wafted acroſs the Ferry, the locality of the ſcene brought to my mind thoſe two lines which ſprung from the Theban lyre of Gray,

On a rock, whoſe haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XXI.

"Who can but love the ſex? whoever hates them is a ſtranger to Virtue, Grace, and Humanity." AGRIPPA.

LET it not be imagined, becauſe the Author of theſe Eſſays has chiefly devoted the labours of his pen to men and morals, that the fair-ſex have not been at times the objects of his contemplations; he has the utmoſt reſpect and regard for them; and is of opinion, that their delicate manners and converſation conſtitute what may be properly called *les delices* of ſociety. He frankly avows, that he, as well as others, has often been bewitched with their ſoft allurements and attractions, and that a ſilk ſtocking, or a white petticoat, have occaſioned him, at times, much ſerious diſquiet; a pair of blue eyes have frequently produced a palpitation of the heart; and the wiſeſt reſolutions have been melted away on the glimpſe of a boſom of ſnow. He confeſſes, however, that he has never been much in danger from the preſent faſhion of female dreſs, reſembling the naked draperies of the Roman women; he would even prefer the *Inviſible Girl* to thoſe Godivas who would ſcarcely, from their being grown ſo common, attract the notice of a Peeping Tom from Coventry: indeed it is probable, that if that curious character were in being, he would not be prevailed upon to ſtir from his ſhopboard for the ſight.

After all, dreſt or undreſt, women are the lovely objects of our regard and attention.

There is not a more unnatural character than a Myſogyniſt, or woman-hater.

Plutarch wrote a large volume *De Virtutibus Mulierum.*

Sweet ſociety of woman, how much do we owe of happineſs to thy ſoft influence? How much are our cares abated, and our anxieties huſhed to reſt, by the ſide of a lovely female, inquiring into our ſolicitudes, and with ſmiles and perſuaſive conſolation alleviating misfortune and removing difficulties; a wife, a ſiſter, a friend. Let the Lords of the creation ſay what they will, they would be poor creatures without the Ladies of the creation, after all.

The ſociety of woman ſerves admirably to ſoften the ſtrong features of our national character, and to fit us for the tender offices and duties of humanity.

It becomes us, then, to conſider them with affection and eſteem, and on all occaſions to be ready to protect them from the inſults and power of man, and the conſequences of his artifices; and, whenever we are ſtruck with the perſonal charms of a handſome woman, to remember, that the gratification of a ſenſual paſſion will be the total ruin of the object that we admire.

There is not a more beautiful ſight than a young and accompliſhed maiden, grown to the full poſſeſſion of the charms of nature, and with the excellencies of the mind, "like the poliſhed corners of the temple;" her morals pure, and her perſon chaſte; modeſt, yet ſenſible and witty; governed, in all her actions, by principles engraven ſo ſtrongly on her mind, as not in the ſmalleſt inſtance to allow her to ſwerve from the precepts of virtue; every ſtage of her life is gradual improvement. She is a wife, and adorns, with becoming dignity, the table of her huſband, ſmiling cheerfully on his gueſts, and inviting them to the pleaſures of rational converſation. By her economy ſhe manages his domeſtic affairs, the moſt faithful ſteward of his houſehold. The next ſtage is yet more gratifying; it is the mother; freſh ſtreams of love and tenderneſs flow with the milk from her

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I could not obſerve any reality of likeneſs to the above images, which our Britiſh Pindar has here drawn; the courſe of the river, as it empties itſelf into the Iriſh Channel, being remarkably ſmooth and regular, its mirror ſurface not being interrupted by any of thoſe chaſms or rocks ſuch as break its uneven progreſs amongſt the dreary dells and hollow declivities of Snowden.

Hammerſmith, 8th November 1802. T. E. S.

her breaſt, and ſhe is more amiable than ever; her infants grow up to be men and women; and in the next ſtage, Time marks her features with his iron hand, yet they become not deformed; mildneſs and ſerenity give their accuſtomed graces, and ſhe is lovely even in age. She dies tranquil, at peace with the world, and leaves to her children the richeſt legacy ſhe could beſtow, a good example.

Such an example, one would think, would preſent the beauties and advantages of virtue in ſuch enchanting colours as at all times to ſettle and determine the wanderings of the female heart in her favour; for the difference of the ſituation of the victim to an unfortunate attachment is a melancholy reverſe that needs no comment.

Above all other miſchiefs, that of conjugal infidelity ranks the firſt: the deſire that permits the crime of adultery is deſtructive of its object; and the accompliſhment of the wiſh is the beginning of deſpair. By adultery, the huſband is bereft of his companion, the wife of her prerogatives, of her honour, and of her children; the children of their mother, the ſeducer of his friend; all the ties of relationſhip are ſnapt aſunder, and the intereſts of the parties broken up. Adultery is an irreparable miſchief, which no time can cure, no expedient remove; not the laſt event of Providence, that reconciles even enemies, the Grave, has power to cloſe upon this ſcene of ruin, the conſequences of which remain to the third and fourth generation.

Would to Heaven that man, in his career of pleaſure and diſſipation, would for an inſtant imagine the fatal conſequences of faſhionable vice! then would the wife of his friend become his ſiſter, and the innocent girl that he would have betrayed, his wife.

It is poſſible to be a man of gallantry, without purchaſing the remorſe or practiſing the arts of ſeduction, as my honeſt friend Bob Ogle proved in a life ſpent in the ſervice of the Fair.

Bob Ogle was a very good-natured, high-ſpirited fellow, of an eaſy deportment, good addreſs, and a great deal of ſmall talk; he had a handſome perſon, and was, in ſhort, the very man for the Ladies. But though woman, lovely woman, was his conſtant theme, and the object of his adorations, yet Bob loved them with an honeſt intention, and conſidered them as the delight of ſociety and the charm of converſation. Poor Bob, in the courſe of his love adventures, ever viewed ſeduction with horror, and conſidered adultery as a cruel interruption of the peace of a whole family, that could never be put to rights: he poſſeſſed the trueſt principles of humanity, and would not have been the inſtrument of creating a moment's uneaſineſs in the breaſt of any fellow-creature; yet, to own the truth, Bob liked a pretty girl; he uſed to ſay, that a lively wench was the beſt cordial for low ſpirits; that the touch of the hand only of a fine woman was worth a hundred of Perkins's Tractors; and that a ſalute was the beſt ſpecies of medical electricity; that a great cauſe of human happineſs was the having an agreeable object to *look to*; and that if it were a ſin to love the ſex, he was a ſinner paſt all redemption.

Innumerable were the love adventures that Bob was engaged in from his youth; gallantry was his favourite paſſion. When a ſchool-boy, he diſplayed his particular attention, at the age of thirteen, to a pretty Miſs only twelve, which excited the reſentment of a rival about the ſame age; who was, however, by dint of Bob's ſuperior addreſs, diſmiſſed for ever.

Bob's admiration of the ſex increaſed with his years, and numerous, indeed, were the young Ladies who were, at times, the objects of his attentions; many were the ſcrapes he got into with the papas, and various the wholeſome lectures he received from the mammas of the parties: but Bob meant no harm; and if he was very warm, he was alſo very inconſtant; ſo that his paſſion ſeldom laſted above a week: he was often in danger of being involved in a licentious amour; but he had a heart that put him to rights on ſuch occaſions, and a true Epicuriſm of pleaſure that abhorred giving or receiving pain.

At the age of twenty-one, however, Bob carried all before him: he had bought himſelf a commiſſion in the Regulars, and, by the help of a fine figure and a regimental coat, he became the favourite of many a woman of faſhion, and was invited to every party: but Bob's pocket could not keep pace with his gallantry, and card-money was an inconvenient tax upon his income.

Bob ſold his commiſſion, and prudently employed the little money he had left in buſineſs: he was now a Ruſſia merchant, and had a counting-houſe in the City: this opened him a new field of gallantry. Bob was now among the City dames, and was ſoon invited to Mrs. Vinegar's ball, at which were preſent all the Eaſtern beauties, and among the reſt Miſs Sophia Cinnamon, daughter of an eminent grocer; the accompliſhed Miſs Cecilia Shrub, the niece of a great diſtiller; and pretty Miſs Agatha Toothbruſh, the ſiſter of a capital ivory-turner in the Poultry. Bob diverted himſelf with them all, and talked love at a vaſt rate; but he found the young Ladies bent upon ſomething more ſerious than mere gallantry, and the epithet "Huſband" always put him in a fever.

Bob only kept to buſineſs long enough to enable him to purchaſe an annuity, with which he contented himſelf for the reſt of his life. Bob, however, never forſook his gallantries: he had his charming Counteſs, his pretty Laundreſs, his lovely Marquiſe, his black-eyed Chambermaid, his handſome Brunette, and his beautiful Gipſey; while the walls of Bob's dreſſing-room were adorned with numberleſs portraits of the lovely objects of his attentions.

Bob, however, ſometimes got into awkward ſcrapes in the courſe of his intrigues, ſuch as being ſhut up in a coal cellar, dropping from a firſt floor window at the riſk of his neck, and meeting the father inſtead of the daughter at the time and place appointed, which was by no means a very pleaſant affair. Beſides this, Bob had five actions againſt him for ſuppoſed breaches of promiſes of marriage, and employed a Solicitor for the ſole purpoſe of defending what he called his *Love ſuits*.

Among the principal of his miſadventures was one that happened at the Play. Bob obſerved a beautiful female in a box oppoſite to him, and conjectured at firſt that ſhe was a *fille de joye*; but upon engaging her into converſation, he found that he had entertained a wrong opinion; and that, though ſhe ſpoke with freedom to a ſtranger on the merits of the performance, ſhe had an elegance of manner that ranked her conſiderably above any common woman; her remarks convinced him that ſhe had wit and the advantages of education. This was juſt the intrigue that Bob wiſhed for, and he could ſcarcely contain his ſpirits on the occaſion: when the play was over, he inſiſted on ſeeing her to a coach; and took care, in his way through the lobby, to requeſt that ſhe would permit him to ſee her home: this ſhe declined, and only deſired he would procure her a carriage: all the hacks were however engaged, it having begun to rain, and he accompanied her along the ſtreets as far as Charing-croſs, when ſhe entreated him to leave her, as ſhe was within a few doors of her own houſe, and did not wiſh him to attend her any further. Bob, in his uſual ſtyle, ſupplicated for an appointment, and obtained a promiſe that he might call upon her the next day, if he pleaſed, at twelve o'clock preciſely; which condeſcenſion was accompanied by a card that ſhe drew from her pocket. Bob was in ecſtaſy, and kiſſed her hand with all poſſible rapture at parting. In an inſtant he was at the door of his own lodging, which was not far off; and no ſooner was it opened by Molly, who held the candle in her hand that was to light him to bed, than he eagerly ſnatched the dear card from his coat pocket, and fixed his enamoured optics on a——Blank. Bob ſtood for a moment motionleſs, and then whirled himſelf round with ſuch impetuoſity that in an inſtant ſent the tin flat candleſtick, with its contents, conſiſting of a variety of candles ends, the ſave-all and ſnuffers, into the next gutter, to the aſtoniſhment of poor Molly, who ſtood aghaſt with alarm. Bob ſallied forth like a giant on his courſe, or a tyger robbed of his prey, or even the arch-fiend himſelf, ſeeking whom he ſhould devour. In vain, however, did he retrace the ſteps that he had made; in vain did he explore the windings and turnings of Cockſpur ſtreet; nothing was ſeen like the lovely and falſe incognita. Numerous, indeed, were the Phantaſmagorii dreſſed in white that ſkimmed along Leiceſter-fields and Cranbourn-alley, but his lovely ſpirit was not among them. Bob only grew more enraged from the diſappointment, and prowled in every quarter on a full gallop, in his haſte to overtake the object of his ſearch. In the purſuit, he ran againſt a poor old

woman

A VIEW *of the* NEW TOWER *and part of the* GREAT KITCHIN WINDOW *of*
Arundel Castle Sussex
The Seat of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

woman returning home with a remnant of unſold ſprats; and, by a ſudden jerk, launched the baſket into the air with ſuch infinite dexterity, that in an inſtant the little fiſh appeared as it were ſwimming in the ocean of mud collected in the highway in all directions. At laſt, as Fortune would have it, he was brought up in his career by a machine known on winter nights, containing nice hot ſpice gingerbread, which came in contact with his legs, when the whole apparatus, the Gingerbread Merchant and all, were at once overturned in the kennel; the fire of the oven and my friend Bob's flame were preſently extinguiſhed, and he lay a conſiderable time before he could get aſſiſtance, being much hurt in the attack that he had made upon the barrow. Wet and weary, Bob returned to his lodgings; and, after making ſome excuſes to Molly for his behaviour, and a ready ſtory to account for the plight he was in, he went up to his room, and threw himſelf upon the bed, curſing his evil ſtars, and groaning with vexation. Often has Bob told me, that he never could altogether get the better of that diſappointment, and that he would give half his fortune to find out the handſome devil that had played him the trick.

My friend Bob never married: he uſed to ſay, he loved the whole ſex, and they were all his ſiſters. Nothing could be more harmleſs and pleaſant than his ſpecies of intrigue: he was a prodigious advocate for Platonic love; and, in ſhort, could not do any thing in life without a woman. At one time he had a mighty deſire to attain perfection in the French tongue, and actually kept a miſtreſs, who was a native, purely for the purpoſe of teaching him the language. Bob never went into a ſhop where there was not a female; and in the common occurrences of life uſed to ſay, that he defied all powers but love. Bob was the friend of the ſex: he comforted them in their troubles, aſſiſted them in their wants, protected them in their journies, guarded the ſteps of innocence, and recalled the wanderer to domeſtic comfort and happineſs: yet, after all, Bob liked a pretty girl. Bob Ogle was, in ſhort, tender, benevolent, and generous; lively, gay, and harmleſs in his pleaſures: his regard for the fair-ſex remained till he was grown grey in the ſervice, when, as uſual, he ogled every handſome woman he met, and offered them his aſſiſtance, at every opportunity, to help them over a ſtile, or acroſs the road. And when he died, the worſt that the enemies of Bob Ogle could ſay was, that he loved a pretty girl.

G. B.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

In our Magazine for September 1799 [Vol. XXXVI. p. 151.] we gave an Engraving from a South-Eaſt View of Arundel Caſtle, and at the ſame time promiſed a View of the New Tower which has lately been built; and a part of the Great Kitchen-window: a promiſe which we now perform.

To the account of this very ancient ſtructure which was given as an accompanyment to the former Plate, we now add the following particulars.

It has been before ſaid, that the Caſtle, Seignory, and Honour of Arundel, was fixed, in the reign of Henry VI. in the family of William Fitzalan.

The great grandſon of this William dying in the 22d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Caſtle became, by his will, the property of his daughter Mary; who, marrying Thomas Duke of Norfolk, carried the Caſtle and title into that family, in which it has ever ſince remained.

This building was, from extreme age, falling into a rapid decay; but the preſent Duke has within theſe few years reſcued it from ruin; and with that liberality and taſte for which he is ſo juſtly celebrated, will, when the work is completed, render it one of the moſt beautiful edifices in the kingdom. Its old ruinated walls are now repaired with the fineſt Portland ſtone; the ancient ſtyle of the building, with the large windows, and groteſque ornaments to the mouldings and buttreſſes, preſerved; and the rooms finiſhed in the true Gothic ſtyle. The place is now alſo equally convenient and elegant. The pictures at preſent are

mo[illegible]tly

moſtly portraits of the Howard family; and in the great hall is a fine painted glaſs window, repreſenting Solomon (a portrait of the preſent Duke) with a cup in his hand, inviting the Queen of Sheba, who ſits at table, to partake of the entertainment. Near the Keep of the Caſtle his Grace has ſome very fine Hudſon's Bay owls, an eagle, and ſome other foreign birds. The annexed VIEW repreſents one of the New Towers on the Terrace facing the river Arun.

The Caſtle was originally, as we have heard, a complete mile in compaſs; and in the civil wars was thought to be of ſuch importance, that a fierce contention was held between King Charles and the Parliament army for the maſtery of it. It was firſt ſummoned by Lord Hopton, who obliged it to ſurrender in three days time; but Waller, haſtening from London with conſiderable forces, beat up Lord Hopton's quarters by the way, and then, marching to Arundel Caſtle, ſoon took it, and allowed the garriſon quarter.

Arundel Caſtle is, by favour of the noble owner, conſtantly open for public inſpection, without any reſtriction; and from the top of the Tower is a moſt extenſive view of Goodwood (the Duke of Richmond's), Slindon (Lord Newburgh's), the Sea, Little Hampton, Bognor, and Chicheſter Harbour, to the right; Worthing to the left; and an extent of country for ſeveral miles round.

LORD MONBODDO's DEFINITION OF POLITENESS.

IN the firſt place, a general benevolence, or love of mankind, which makes what the French call the *politeſſe naturelle*, and without which politeneſs is mere form and etiquette. Now, there are men of this age who have not in their nature the philanthropy of a Newfoundland dog, who will not bark or growl at a ſtranger who comes to his maſter's houſe at a proper time, but, on the contrary, will fawn upon him, bidding him, as it were, welcome to the houſe. Nay, I know men who are not only wanting in general benevolence, but have not that attachment to any one of their own ſpecies which every dog has to his maſter. Secondly, A polite man muſt know the company in which he converſes, and what meaſure of reſpect is due to each of them. For an undiſtinguiſhing civility, without regard to rank, worth, ſenſe, or knowledge, is not politeneſs. Thirdly, He muſt be ſo much of a philoſopher as to know himſelf, and not aſſume more in regard to any of the particulars abovementioned than belongs to him. In one word, he muſt not be vain; for vanity, though it may be concealed for ſome time, will break out upon certain occaſions, and give great offence to thoſe you converſe with. And, laſtly, a man, in order to be polite, muſt have the ſenſe of the *pulchrum & decorum*, and of what is graceful and becoming in ſentiments and behaviour, without which there is nothing amiable or praiſeworthy among men. And as this ſenſe is the foundation of all virtue, it was not, I think, without reaſon, that the Stoics reckoned politeneſs, or *urbanity*, as they called it, among the virtues.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 25.

AT Drury-lane Theatre, was revived the Burletta of *Midas*, written by Mr. Kane O'Hara, in ridicule of ſome Italian Operas of the laſt century. This was a favourite Afterpiece in the days of Beard, Shuter, and Dunſtall, and has been got up on the preſent occaſion with a conſiderable degree of expenſe and ſplendour. Some very grand machinery is introduced, particularly in the opening ſcene of Mount Olympus, where the Gods are repreſented ſeated amid the clouds, in full council. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Venus, and the whole of the *Dii Majores*, appear magnificently and appropriately attired. After Jove has executed his vengeance upon Apollo, and hurled him to the earth by a thunderbolt, he reſumes his throne, and the celeſtials

ſſials aſcend to the upper heavens. For the execution of this movement, a falſe ſtage has been conſtructed, the breadth of the *proſcenium*, and very deep; which riſing, elevates their godſhips in a moſt majeſtic manner. The clouds gradually gather round them, and at laſt they vaniſh altogether from the ſight of aſtoniſhed mortals.—This piece of machinery has extraordinary merit. The laſt ſcene, exhibiting Mercury and the Muſes, is alſo beautiful.

As the main muſical ſtrength of the Houſe was employed, it will not be wondered, that the Piece has had a very ſucceſsful run. The principal characters were thus caſt: *Midas*, Mr. Suett; *Apollo*, Mr. Kelly; *Jupiter*, Mr. Sedgwick; *Sileno*, Mr. Dignum; *Pan*, Mr. Caulfield; *Daphne*, Mrs. Mountain; *Nyſa*, Mrs. Bland; and *Myſis*, Miſs Tyrer.

30. A New Comedy was preſented at Covent Garden Theatre, from the pen of Mr. Reynolds, under the Title of "DELAYS and BLUNDERS;" the Characters being as follow, and thus repreſented:

Henry Sapling	Mr. LEWIS.
Sapling - - -	Mr. MUNDEN.
Paul Poſtpone -	Mr. FAWCETT.
Lieutenant St. Orme	Mr. SIDDONS.
Sir Edward Delauny	Mr. MURRAY.
Lord Orlando De Courcy	Maſter BYRNE.
Privilege	Mr. SIMMONS.
Robert Grange	Mr. EMERY.
Honoria	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Mrs. St. Orme	Mrs. LITCHFIELD.
Lauretta St. Orme	Mrs. H. Siddons.
Mrs. Sapling	Mrs. MATTOCKS.

The ſcene of action lies in Herefordſhire. Lieutenant St. Orme was married 18 years before the opening of the play, to the daughter of the late Sir Frederick Delauny, contrary to the wiſh of her father. Diſcarded by him, the Lady goes with her huſband to America, where they live ſome time in comfort, but, owing to St. Orme's ill ſtate of health, fall into embarraſſment and diſtreſs. Their daughter, Lauretta, in order to ſupport her parents, goes upon the ſtage; and Mrs. St Orme, with a hope of ſoftening her father, returns to England, but finds him inflexible. He, however, keeps her in his houſe, deceives her into a belief that her huſband has taken a miſtreſs, and induces St. Orme to believe that his wife is inſane, to account for her not returning to America, and to prevent him from following her. One of the letters which St. Orme ſent to Sir Frederick, written upon a preſumption that his wife was deranged in mind, earneſtly entreats him to confine her. This paſſage, which is the effect of connubial ſolicitude, is cruelly miſconſtrued by Sir Frederick, who induces Mrs. St. Orme to conſider it as the reſult of treacherous and barbarous infidelity on the part of her huſband. At length, St. Orme, anxious to behold his wife, returns to England, and demands a ſight of her from her father, who refuſes to let her huſband ſee her, or know where ſhe is confined. St. Orme in agony preſents a piſtol, and demands ſatisfaction. In the ſtruggle that enſued, the piſtol went off, and lodged its contents in Sir Frederick, who dies ſoon after. The only perſon preſent on this melancholy occaſion, is Lauretta. St. Orme is taken up, and impriſoned, and, at the opening of the Play, he is about to be tried for the murder of his father in law. Lauretta retires into a place of obſcurity, in order to avoid the horrid neceſſity of giving evidence againſt her father. The proſecution is carried on by Sir Edward Delauny, the nephew of Sir Frederick, who has left him all his fortune on the death of Mrs. St. Orme. Sir Edward has placed Mrs. St. Orme under the care of Farmer Nightſhade, a deſpicable minion of his purpoſes, and ſhe is cloſely confined in his houſe. Henry Sapling, a ſpirited and amiable officer in the Britiſh Navy, is the particular friend of St. Orme, and, as the haunt of Lauretta had been diſcovered by the perſeverance and vigilance of Sir Edward's agents, Henry procures her a male diſguiſe, and recommends her as a ſervant to Nightſhade. At the command of Nightſhade, Lauretta ſings a melancholy air, expreſſive of the unhappy ſtate of her fortune. The ſound reaches the ear of Mrs. St. Orme, whoſe exclamations in conſequence engage the attention of her daughter, and the latter ſuddenly takes off the chain from the door, and releaſes her. A tender interview enſues, but the Farmer oppoſes their departure from his houſe. Henry Sapling again fortunately appears, and takes them away under his protection. St. Orme is brought to trial, but for want of a witneſs againſt him is acquitted. He inſtantly haſtens to Sir Edward's to demand his wife, and the latter rejects his entreaties. Mrs. St. Orme is, indeed, averſe to ſee her huſband, being preposſeſſed againſt him by the falſe charges of her late father. Lauretta, in order to

raiſe compunction in the mind of Sir Edward, has a painting of a veſtal virgin buried alive, illuminated, as it bears ſome reſemblance to the ſtate to which he had doomed her mother. Sir Edward, with much agitation, but at length with hardened impenitence, reſiſts the appeal of the picture, and at laſt Mrs. St. Orme ruſhes into the room, and Sir Edward then gives way to feelings of contrition, reſolves to ſurrender all the hereditary property to her, and relieves the feelings of St. Orme, by aſſuring him, that Sir Frederick died a natural death.

Such is the melancholy part of this play. There is another plot relative to Mr. and Mrs. Sapling. The former had been a ſimple Country Squire, but is FINISHED, as he terms it, into a faſhionable Gentleman, by his wife, who encourages the viſits of Mr. Privilege, a man who lives by what wits he poſſeſſes; and by the aid of a few trifling, but FASHIONABLE talents, is enabled to procure a FASHIONABLE ſubſiſtence. The wife intends to let Privilege marry her huſband's ward Honoria, and Sapling aſſents to this diſpoſal of her hand. Honoria, however, is attached to the generous Henry Sapling, the nephew of her guardian. Henry is alſo very much attached to her, but is connected with a pretended woman of quality, Lady Senſitive, who is in fact a rapacious woman of the town. The audience only hear of Lady Senſitive, as they only hear of Mrs. Grundy in Speed the Plough. But the great Agent of the Piece, by whoſe DELAYS and BLUNDERS, moſt of the events are promoted and retarded, is Poſtpone, an Attorney, a man who is ſuppoſed to be divided between buſineſs and pleaſure, and who, by the ſlighteſt call of the latter, is induced to neglect the moſt important concerns. After a multiplicity of ludicrous incidents which we will not venture to deſcribe, Privilege is defeated in his attempts to obtain Honoria by artifice. Henry's miſtreſs, Lady Senſitive, who, he thought was dying with grief on account of his abſence, goes off with an Iriſh Officer, and Henry and Honoria, with the conſent of her guardian, are to have all their virtues rewarded in marriage.

With all the eccentricity of Mr. Reynolds's other pieces, the preſent Comedy is both amuſing and inſtructive. The moſt ſtriking character of the comic caſt is, that of *Paul Poſtpone*, an honeſt attorney, carried away by the attraction of the moment, ſitting down to fill up a ſubpœna, from which he is diverted by the muſic of a ſylvan fête. The ſtruggle between the man of buſineſs and the man of pleaſure, and the tantalizing emotions of the diſtreſſed lawyer, are inconceivably ludicrous, as well as his abrupt ſeizure of, and decampment with, Mr. *Privilege*, inſtead of *Laureta*, uttering the quaint legal phraſe, "Court ſits—Witneſſes called!"

We are no great friends to the mingling of tragic diſtreſs with the light ſcenes of comedy, or the broader ones of farce.—The idea of bringing a man to trial for the *murder* of his father-in-law, and the confinement of a Lady on a fictitious charge of inſanity, are certainly matters of too ſerious and melancholy a kind for the comic drama; and nothing, we think, but the ſucceſs of the German School could have induced Mr. Reynolds to ſhut his eyes againſt propriety, ſo much as to make them the ſubject of a Comedy.

The Play, however, though we do not think it the beſt of Mr. Reynolds's productions, being admirably performed in all its parts, was received with great applauſe, except only in the ſcene where the young puppy Peer was introduced, which, as being thought rather indecorous, and wholly unneceſſary to the conduct of the Piece, received tokens of diſapprobation.

Mr. Lewis's entré, the firſt ſince his ſerious indiſpoſition, (ſee page 291.) was greeted with ſuch general and reiterated applauſe, as muſt have amply convinced him of the hold he has on the affections of at leaſt the play-going part of the public.

The Prologue was delivered by Mr. Brunton, and the Epilogue by Mrs. Mattocks, who gave effect by her *naiveté*, to one of the moſt feeble and pointleſs ſtrings of couplets that we ever heard.

NOV. 1. On the performance of the above Comedy for the ſecond time, the *baby* caricature of *Lord Orlando de Courcy* was omitted; and ſome not very decent lines in the Epilogue, reſpecting Balloons, left out. This deference to public opinion was not loſt on the audience, who teſtified their approbation of the improvement.—A ludicrous circumſtance, however, occurred toward the cloſe of the Epilogue. One of the deities in the Gallery, being juſtly offended at the length and dulneſs of the compoſition, moſt naturally aſſumed the voice of an aſs, and began braying in ſo hideous a manner, that the feelings of

Mrs.

Mrs. Mattocks were outraged; and, amid convulſions of approving laughter, the Epilogue was driven unfiniſhed from the Stage. It has ſince been withdrawn*, the following concluding lines being now tacked to the end of the Comedy:

HONORIA.

"Then crown our pleaſures with your genial praiſe; [*delays.*
Blame not our *blunders*—pardon our
All aid my ſuit.

HENRY.

———Let me your favour court;
A married Sailor hopes you won't ſpoil ſport.

SAPLING.

So does a Fox hunter—a *finiſh'd* man.

MRS. SAPLING.

Ay, Ladies look—refuſe him if you can.

MRS. ST. ORME.

And we entreat you.

POSTPONE.

———Yes, and Paul Poſtpone,
Your ſmiles are fees for all his labours done. [*great* ſenſe,
Each chearing nod demonſtrates he has
And ev'ry clap's a glorious ſix and eight pence, [laws—
Then take the hint; and, 'ſpite of critic
We'll to an Engliſh Jury truſt our cauſe."

12. At Drury-lane Theatre, a MR. FOOT†, made his firſt appearance on the Stage in the arduous character of *Hamlet*. He poſſeſſes a good manly perſon, about the middle ſize. His conception of the part was generally juſt; and he judiciouſly varied his manner with the various feelings by which the character is ſucceſſively animated. His enunciation alſo is correct, and free from any provincial habits. So far we are juſtified in applauding the attempt; and his reception by the audience was very flattering. Two objections, however, remain to be made againſt Mr. Foot's perſonification of *Hamlet*: his walk was ungraceful, and his action, particularly in the firſt two acts, redundant. His voice alſo is either in itſelf (as appeared to us to be the caſe) too weak to be effectively employed in ſo large a Theatre; or he had wholly miſtaken its pitch; for when he performed thoſe ſcenes wherein the dialogue is merely of the converſation kind (as in a part of the ſcene with Oſrick, &c.) his voice was ſcarcely audible in the centre of the pit; and when, on the other hand, he attempted to exert it into exclamation, it was harſh and diſſonant. A few leſſons from the *maitre de danſe* will eaſily poliſh Mr. Foot's demeanour; and, perhaps, practice may beget a due modulation of his voice; in which caſe we really think that his natural abilities will render him a very reſpectable performer. —The Bills ſoon after announced him as intending a ſecond appearance in the ſame character.

13. At Covent Garden, a new Afterpiece (rather affectedly called a *Melo-Drame*) was preſented for the firſt time under the title of "A TALE OF MYSTERY," the Characters being as follow:

Count Romaldi	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Franciſco	Mr. FARLEY.
Bonamo	Mr. MURRAY.
Stephano	Mr. BRUNTON.
Malvoglio	Mr. CORY.
Montano	Mr. CLAREMONT.
Michelle (a Miller)	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Pero (a Gardner)	Mr. SIMMONS,
Selina	Mrs. GIBBS.
Flametta	Mrs. MATTOCKS.

Villagers, Soldiers, &c.—*Scene*, Savoy.

The Scene lies at a Village in Savoy. A perſon named Franciſco has been received into the houſe of Bonamo, who, knowing nothing of his ſtory, is not diſpoſed to harbour him any longer. Franciſco had been deprived of his tongue, but was able to deliver his thoughts in writing. Flametta, Bonamo's old female ſervant, had found Franciſco about eight years before the opening of the Piece, in an expiring ſtate, mangled by ruffians; and by the aſſiſtance of Michelle, a neighbouring miller, the

* On the following night, when the Comedy was finiſhed, Mr. Fawcett came forward, and ſaid, "Ladies and Gentlemen—The Epilogue was advertiſed to be ſpoken this evening, only through the miſtake of the printer: as it did not meet your approbation, it is withdrawn. Mrs. Mattocks therefore hopes, that you will indulgently diſpenſe with her undertaking the irkſome taſk of again attempting to recite it." Perhaps a ſimilar inſtance of the theatrical damnation of an Epilogue, on the ſecond night of repetition, is not on record.

† This gentleman, we underſtand, received a good claſſical education at Wincheſter College, ſerved an apprenticeſhip as a Compoſitor to Mr. Deputy Nichols, and was lately in buſineſs as a Printer in Crane Court, Fleet-ſtreet.

wretched man was preſerved. Bonamo hearing this account, and perſuaded by his ſon, and the reſt of his family, reſolves to continue his protection to Franciſco. Count Romaldi, at this time arrives, for the purpoſe of concluding a marriage between his ſon and Selina, the ſuppoſed niece of Bonamo, to which Bonamo aſſents, though he knows that his ſon Stephano and Selina are devoted to each other. Romaldi ſtarts on ſeeing Franciſco, who diſcovers equal emotion, and hurries away. Romaldi is ſoon joined by his ſervant Malvoglio; and as they know that Franciſco is to ſleep in Bonamo's houſe, they reſolve, in the dead of the night, to kill him. Selina overhears the wicked deſign, and gives information to Franciſco. The aſſaſſins approach, but Franciſco, who is prepared with piſtols, for ſome time prevents them from executing their purpoſe. At length, under a perſuaſion that he has too much humanity to fire, they ruſh upon him; but the ſcreams of Selina, who has been upon the watch, bring all the family into the room, and Franciſco is preſerved. Bonamo's ſuſpicions are then ſo ſtrongly rouſed againſt Romaldi, that he reſolves to break off the intended marriage, and to give Selina to his ſon Stephano. Romaldi departs in anger, declaring that unleſs Bonamo alters his mind before ten o'clock the following morning, he ſhall repent. Bonamo deſpiſes this threat, a rural *fête* takes place, and the lovers are on the point of being married, when at the appointed time a letter comes from Romaldi, affirming that Selina is the daughter of Franciſco, and annexing a certificate of her birth, in proof of the aſſertion. Franciſco is then conſidered by Bonamo as a wretch who had profaned the bed of his, Bonamo's, deceaſed brother. Franciſco and Selina are then diſcarded. Stephano reſolves to follow them, but is confined by his father.—A benevolent Lawyer in the neighbourhood confirms the account that Selina is the daughter of Franciſco; but proves that ſhe is the offſpring of a ſecret marriage, and that ſhe is obtruded on Bonamo, as his niece, by the artifice of Romaldi. It appears that Romaldi is the brother of Franciſco, and that he contrived to get the latter into the hands of the Algerines, and when he eſcaped, by the aſſiſtance of Malvoglio, way-laid him, cut out his tongue, and left him, as they ſuppoſed, dead. The cry is now up againſt Romaldi and Malvoglio, and the officers of juſtice purſue them and take the latter. Romaldi flies to the very ſpot where he and his accomplice had committed their horrid butchery on Franciſco. The honeſt Miller who protected Franciſco affords a refuge to Romaldi, but afterwards perceiving a ſcar on his right hand, one of the ſigns by which his perſon was deſcribed, ſuſpects him. Romaldi, however, induces the honeſt Miller to protect him, rather than involve in danger one who may be innocent. At length, Franciſco and Selina arrive at the ſame ſpot, and the horror they diſcover at the ſight of Romaldi induces the Miller to run for the officers of juſtice. In the mean time, Romaldi offers his piſtol to Franciſco, that he may revenge himſelf for all the injuries he has ſuffered. Franciſco, who had remained in concealment rather than impeach his brother, throws away the piſtol. Romaldi then attempts to eſcape, but is taken by the ſoldiers. Bonamo and the reſt of the characters aſſemble; and as Romaldi ſeems to repent of his villanies, the Piece concludes with the reſtoration of Stephano and Selina to each other, and the avowal of an intended application for mercy in behalf of Romaldi.

This Piece is an alteration, by Mr. Holcroft, of a French Drama called "*Seline*: ou, *L'Enfant Myſtère*," which met with great ſucceſs at Paris. It is a pleaſing mixture of novelty and intereſt, compriſing incident, dialogue, muſic, dancing, and pantomime, and has ſince continued almoſt uninterruptedly to be performed to crowded Houſes with unanimous applauſe.

The muſic, by Dr. Buſby, is admirably expreſſive of the various paſſing ſcenes; and in the Overture, which was rapturouſly applauded, a ſportful uſe has been made of extraneous ſharps and flats, with the happieſt effect.

We have ſcarcely ever ſeen a Piece better performed; the dumb eloquence of Farley, and the varied deportment and expreſſion of H. Johnſton, are equal to any thing that we have witneſſed on the mimic ſcene.

The dreſſes are ſuperb, the ſcenery is finely picturesque; and the dancing of young Bologna, Dubois, King, and Mrs. Wybrow, with the hornpipe of the infant Byrne, gave a pleaſing relief to the ſombre hue of the reſt of the piece.

17. A New Muſical Farce, called "A HOUSE TO BE SOLD," was preſented

ſented for the firſt time at Drury-lane, of which the *Dramatis Perſonæ* were as follow:

Captain Kelſon	Mr. DOWTON.
Charles Kelſon	Mr. J. BANNISTER.
Belfield	Mr. KELLY.
Melchiſedec	Mr. WEWITZER.
Hawſer	Mr. SEDGWICK.
Matthew	Mr. SUETT.
Servant	Mr. WEBB.
Mrs. Dorville	Mrs. SPARKS.
Charlotte	Miſs DE CAMP.
Fanny	Mrs. BLAND.

Charles Kelſon, a young officer in the navy, and his friend Belfield, a compoſer for the Italian Opera, are travelling to Plymouth: when within a few miles of their journey's end, they find their money run ſhort. They walk a part of the way, but at length, overcome with fatigue and hunger, they ſeat themſelves on a bench, near the door of Mrs. Dorville's houſe, which is ſituated in a village about fifteen miles from Plymouth. Mrs. Dorville's houſe, and the grounds adjoining, are to be ſold; and the travellers ſeeing a bill to that effect poſted on the houſe, Charles Kelſon reſolves to gain a dinner, and perhaps a night's lodging, by pretending to be a purchaſer. The ſcheme ſucceeds, and Mrs. Dorville, delighted in the expectation of ſelling her houſe, and miſtaking Charles Kelſon for his uncle Captain Kelſon, of Plymouth, invites the young adventurers to ſtay till the next day. They are recogniſed by Matthew, a ſcottiſh ſervant of Mrs. Dorville's, who had ſeen them walking on the road; he is, however, bribed to ſilence. Charles Kelſon accedes to the terms propoſed by the old Lady for the purchaſe of the houſe, and ſhe produces a written agreement, which he ſigns. It now appears that Charlotte, the niece of Mrs. Dorville, is attached to Belfield. The two travellers are again nearly diſcovered by Charlotte's ſurpriſe in meeting her lover ſo unexpectedly; Charles Kelſon's addreſs relieves them from this embarraſſment; but a more ſerious event threatens him in the arrival of Captain Kelſon, who intends to bid for the houſe himſelf. Charles too begins to feel that he is involved in an alarming difficulty, by binding himſelf to purchaſe a houſe for five thouſand pounds, without a ſhilling in his pocket. Chance, however, extricates him from this critical ſituation. Melchiſedec, a Jew, who has made a fortune by ſelling ſlops to ſailors, has long wanted to purchaſe Mrs. Dorville's houſe at a low price. Finding that it is now ſold, he offers Charles an advance on his purchaſe. The young ſailor, finding his anxiety to buy, talks to him of planting trees and building a wall to obſtruct the view from Melchiſedec's houſe, and at length ſo far works on the Jew, that he agrees to give him an advance of three thouſand pounds for his purchaſe. This ſum of three thouſand pounds Charles deſtines as a wedding gift to Belfield and his conſtant Charlotte; and the generoſity of the young ſailor is rewarded by his uncle, Captain Kelſon, who reſtores him to favour, and declares him heir to his fortune.

This entertainment is an alteration by Mr. Cobb from a French Farce called "*La Maiſon à Vendre*;" but the characters, as well as the manners, have been naturalized to our own country.

Taken as a whole, we think it equal in merit to moſt of the muſical farces that we have ſeen brought forward for three or four years paſt; at leaſt it is untainted by any of the extravagant caricature on which farce too often relies for ſucceſs. *Charles Kelſon* is drawn with conſiſtency and preciſion, and was admirably ſupported by Banniſter. The *Jew*, by Wewitzer, muſt be noticed as a chaſte, natural, and truly comic performance. *Charlotte* is the character next in intereſt and importance. She is a lively mad-cap, whoſe head is full of dancing and ſinging, and who ſighs for the enjoyment of theſe and other pleaſures which the town affords. In perſonating this character, Miſs De Camp gave ſome imitations of figure-dancing and Italian ſinging, in the caricature ſtyle, which excited much laughter and applauſe.

The ſcenery is rural and picturesque; but the muſic, which is chiefly the compoſition of Mr. Kelly, is its great ornament. The overture abounds in ſweet and pleaſing movements, judiciouſly varied and contraſted, not ſtraining at difficulties, and attempting to ſurpriſe by execution, but flowing in an eaſy courſe, and ſpeaking to the heart. The ſame character prevails through the airs and duets.

The Farce received much applauſe, has ſince had a very ſucceſsful run, and we doubt not will become a ſtock-piece.

19. At Covent Garden, *Mrs. Litchfield* performed, for the firſt time, the character of the *Widow Brady*, in *The Iriſh Widow*, gave the brogue well, and ſup-

ported the part throughout with conſiderable *eclat*. This is certainly too good a farce to be laid aſide (as it had been for ſeveral years); the parts are in general well caſt; but, on a future repreſentation, we ſhould think it improved if *Mr. Emery* took the character of *Keckſy* inſtead of that of *Whittle*.

In the courſe of the month, *Mr. Pope* has appeared at Drury-lane in three of the characters that had been uſually repreſented by Mr. Kemble; that of *Leontes* (Winter's Tale), *Leon* (Rule a Wife, &c.), and the *Abbé de L'Epée* (Deaf and Dumb); in all of which he is entitled to very honourable mention; indeed, had not Mr. K.'s performance of them been ſeen, that of Mr. Pope might have met with unqualified approbation.

POETRY.

COUNT UGOLINO.

FROM DANTE, CANTO XXXIII.

Dante, conducted by Virgil, is ſuppoſed to viſit the infernal regions: there he ſees the figure of a man gnawing a ſkull with ſavage joy, and, ſtruck with horror, inquires the cauſes of his dreadful fury. Thus ends the 32d Canto; the 33d opens in the following manner.

ROUS'D by my words—he gaz'd with frenzied ſtare, [the hair,
And ceas'd his horrid meal—then with Which hung in clotted maſſes down the head, [wildly ſaid—
Cleanſing his blood-ſmear'd jaws—he Thou bidſt me deeds of direſt woe declare,
Which, but to think of, is itſelf deſpair;
Yet if my words can fix this traitor's ſhame,
And blaſt with infamy his hated name,
Tho' ſcalding tears bedew my anguiſh'd face, [trace.
I ſhall with joy my cruel wrongs re-
Thy features are to me unknown—the ſame [ſeeſt theſe dark
The means by which, 'fore death, thou Abodes: thy ſpeech a Florentine ſhould mark— [name:
But, ſo or not, Count Hugoline my
And he whoſe ſkull I gnaw, O ſtranger, know,
Was once a Prelate, and my mortal foe,
Ruggiero call'd—he ſtopp'd and gave a groan— [known,
I ſhall not tell, for they on earth are
By what vile arts he won me to his pow'r—
But how he agoniz'd my dying hour—
How the fell monſter lengthen'd out my fate— [my hate.
Hear thou—and judge if not deſerv'd
The diſmal dungeon where immur'd we lay [yield his breath,
(Where many a ſtarving wretch muſt
And which, from me, is call'd the Cave of Death), [day,
Thro' its dread bars t'admit the darken'd
Had juſt begun—when, by my woes oppreſt,
I ſunk at laſt to ſleep and troubled reſt;
Troubled indeed! for dreaming I beheld
Sights which my future horrid fate unveil'd. [height,
Methought I ſtood upon the hills, whoſe
At Lucca, hides the Piſan plains from ſight: [franc race,
There Ghaland, Siſmond, and the Lan-
Prepar'd with *him*, the maſter of the chace, [rude;
To hunt the wolf amid theſe mountains
A wolf and whelps they rous'd, and quick purſued, [ſhouting fir'd;
With fierceſt dogs, whoſe rage their
Soon they o'ertook the panting prey—that tir'd [no more—
And faint from ſwift purſuit could run
Then with fell bite their bleeding ſides they tore, [pir'd.
And all beneath their cruel tooth ex-
Starting I woke—and heard my children weep, [ſleep.
And call for bread in anguiſh as they
Sure thou wilt ſhed it, if thou haſt a tear,
Thinking on that hard fate which now my fear
Foreſaw—The cuſtomary hour drew near
When they were wont to bring our wretched fare; [not dare
Yet, by our dreams forewarn'd, we did
Expect the uſual food.—I heard a ſound,
Not as of doors which on their hinges creek,
But the harſh grating bolts. I look'd around
On my poor children—but I did not ſpeak—

I did

I did not weep—deſpair my tears had dried—
They all were weeping—and my Anſelm cried, [ſtern!"
"Father, dear father, do not look ſo
Still not a tear—I felt my temples burn—
That day was paſt, and all the dreadful night, [light
In deathlike ſilence—'till the next day's
Began to dawn again—then, when I ſaw
Four wretches brought to life and ſuch deſpair [gnaw
By me—to frenzy rous'd, I 'gan to
My unoffending hands, and tear my hair—
They, thinking it was hunger, roſe, and ſaid, [dead—
"Eat our fleſh, father—we muſt ſoon be
And happier we ſhall die, if we relieve
Your pangs—eat—and the life you gave receive." [gloom—
To ſtop their cries, I ſat in ſullen
Why did not then the gaping earth entomb [word
And aid our ſufferings? Not one more
That and the next ſucceeding day was heard. (teous cry,
On the fourth morn, Gaddo, with pi-
Exhauſted, ſaid, "Help, father, or I die!"
I had no help to give—and by my ſide,
Whilſt I gaz'd vacantly, he ſtruggling died. [one,
Within the next two days—all, one by
Expir'd—the ſixth day ſaw me left alone—
My dungeon ſtrew'd with death—my eye-ſight gone. [place,
For three days more I grop'd about the
Call'd on their names, and took a cold embrace— [do.
Then famine did—what *not* deſpair could
He ended here the ſtory of his woe;
And his grim eyes, of fellieſt rancour full, [the ſkull.
With tooth, like famiſh'd wolf, he ſeiz'd

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(*Concluded from page* 295.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT THE COTTAGE; WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN THE GARDEN, &c.

XVII.

Dura's Vale; or, The Bard's Complaint. Written after viſiting my native Place, in the Month of July 1802.

O STRANGER! ſhould my plaintive lyre
Thy ſoul with ſympathy inſpire;
And ſhould'ſt thou wiſh to learn my tale,
Go aſk——but not in *Dura's* vale!

Yet have I told it o'er and o'er,
And ſpread the tale to ev'ry ſhore!
Alas! unheeded in the gale,
It floated down my *Dura's* vale!

Yet *Dura's* is my native ſtream!
Her green banks were my earlieſt theme;
There firſt I told my hapleſs tale,
All, all forgot in *Dura's* vale!

Go! ſpeed thee to the eaſt, the weſt;
Go! aſk each Muſe delighted breaſt;
Of ſtrangers learn the artleſs tale;
But aſk it not in *Dura's* vale!

Go! aſk old *Thames*, for he has heard,
And knows my ſtory, word by word:
To thee he will repeat the tale
Thou'lt aſk in vain in *Dura's* vale!

Or ſhould'ſt thou, fond of ſcience, ſtray
Where *Iſis* rolls her claſſic way,
Thou'lt hear it in the paſſing gale:——
—— But aſk it not in *Dura's* vale!

Or ſhould kind Fortune chance to guide
Thy ſteps near *Eſk*, by *Edin's* ſide,
There Pity will repeat the tale
Thou'lt aſk in vain in *Dura's* vale!

Yet once did Pity haunt her ſtream,
And ſooth'd with hope my plaintive theme.
There firſt I liſten'd to her tale,
Ah! now unheard in *Dura's* vale!

There, firſt, ſhe taught my heart to feel,
And mourn o'er woes I could not heal!
We mix'd our tears o'er many a tale;
O'er griefs, remote from *Dura's* vale!

And when my hand poſſeſs'd the pow'r
To ſoothe Misfortune's lingering hour,
Thou might'ſt have heard me, in the gale,
Sing the glad tidings down the vale!

And am not I the only Bard,
O *Dure!* that paid thee due regard?
The *Muſes* firſt, in my ſad tale,
Heard the fond praiſe of *Dura's* vale!

And much the hope inſpir'd my breaſt,
That *Dura* yet might grant me reſt,
When, weary of each diſtant dale,
I ſought repoſe in *Dura's* vale!

I oft, with philoſophic mind,
Strive to forget that vale unkind;
But ſtill, in ev'ry warbled tale,
Is heard the name of *Dura's* vale!

Perhaps ſome future day, when I
Emboſom'd in the earth ſhall lie,
Too late for me, alas! my tale
May find its way to *Dura's* vale!

Then ſome kind friend, perhaps, will ſay,
" Why did we ſcorn his tender lay?
" Ah! why, too late, regard the tale
" Of him, the Bard of *Dura's* vale?"
July 15th, 1802.

XVIII.

Finale *.

SOME ſmall memorial left behind,
Recalls a buried friend to mind;
Or ſoon, when cloſ'd *Life's* tranſient ſcene,
All would forget that we had been!
Go, then, my *Book!* when I am gone,
And be my monumental ſtone.
Why do we weep o'er *Petrarch's* woes?
Why viſit, pilgrim-like, *Vaucluſe?*
Why bend our oft-impatient feet,
To view the walls of *Paraclete?*
Becauſe the *Pen* had power to ſave
Their ſtories from *Oblivion's* wave!
What now of *Petrarch's* love remains?
Of *Petrarch's* hopes? of *Petrarch's* pains?
Of rapturous *Eloiſa's* bliſs?
A little, ſenſeleſs *Book*, like this!
Still can th' unconſcious page inſpire
Each melting thought, each warm deſire!
Awake to ſympathy the ſoul,
And bid the ſtorms of *Paſſion* roll!
Hail, then, O *Pen!* O thou ſhalt be
A type of *immortality!*
Go! little volume! and relate
The rigours of thy maſter's fate!
Diſplay the labours of his head,
And tell how much his boſom bled,
Whilſt, prone beneath *Misfortune's* ſway,
He ſighed the lingering hours away!
Go little volume! go! and prove,
His heart with *Pity* warm, and *Love*:
Amidſt affliction's wintry ſtorm,
O ſtill with *Love* and *Pity* warm!
Go little *Book!* or ſoon, alas!
Ere a few rolling ſeaſons paſs,
My friends, ſo weak are human ties,
May caſt me from their memories:
Save when, recall'd, by chance alone,
By the frail record on my ſtone!
A poor memorial! form'd to tell,
Nought but my birth, and when I fell!
Go! little *Book!* when I am gone,
And be my monumental ſtone!
Then when this heart, extinct its heat,
No more at Paſſion's call ſhall beat;
Cold, *Julia!* cold to Love and thee,
Ah! eterneſt part of Fate's decree!
Then when theſe eyes, no longer bright,
Are cloſed in everlaſting night!
And when this hand that ſtrikes the lyre,
Shall wake no more its wonted fire;
And when this tongue, for ever mute!
No more ſhall warble to the lute:
Then, on thy page, my friends will find
A faithful picture of my mind!

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

Cottage of Mon Repos,
Village of Sturry, near
Canterbury, Kent, No-
vember 6, 1802.

ERRATA, in our laſt, page 293, col. 2, line 8, of the "Poetry," for "*Produce*" read "*Produced.*" Page 294, col. 1, line 11, for "Cloſe to their *ears*," read, "Cloſe to their *ſeats.*" Ibid. line 21, for "But all is *ſilent* now, read, "But all is *deſert* now."

TO AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

ON HIS SONNET IN THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE FOR MAY 1801.

SWEETLY, O PITMAN! hath thy Muſe
Deſin'd [mind.
Th' exalted virtues of a CARTIER'S
In humbler ſtrains one craves to touch the lyre,
And ſolve thy queſtion—tho' poetic fire
Glows not herein—yet ſhall bright Truth impart [terpart.
Where may be found thy portrait's coun-
Let me then lead thee to this diſtant ſcene, [ſtream!
Where GANGES rapid rolls his *hallow'd*
Here, not by *virtue* more than *blood* allied
To him who juſtly art thy Muſe's pride,
He lives *below'd*—ſhould I his worth rehearſe,
'Twould be a repetition of *thy* verſe:
The virtues which *there* claim a world's applauſe [LAW'S †!
Are CARTIER'S—*herein* they would be

ON SLEEP.

THE ſun deſcends behind the weſtern clouds, [ray;
His beams departing ſhed a weaker
The veil of night his glorious ſplendour ſhrouds; [away.
The ſtars appear to chaſe his light
What deep, what univerſal ſilence reigns!
Which brings reflection to the penſive mind; [mains,
No noiſe diſturbs theſe ſilent lone do-
Save where the tuneful nightingale you find.

* This poem was, originally, prefixed to a manuſcript volume of the Author's works:

† Charles Law, Eſq. nephew to John Cartier, Eſq.

Now

Now Ev'ning, gentle Goddeſs, with her train, [arrive ;
Reflection, Silence, Darkneſs, now
No lights throughout the ſilent world remain, [horn derive.
Save that which we from Cynthia's
The weary peaſant homeward plods his way, [try heat ;
Worn out, fatigued by noontide's ſul-
The oxen, weary with the labour'd day,
Repair to ſome cool place, their lov'd retreat.
Morpheus begins to ſpread his charms around ; [neſs, lies
Mankind, fatigued with toil and buſi-
In the ſoft arms of ſleep delightful bound,
All nature to th'accuſtomed covert hies.

Reading. E. ULMI.

ADDRESS TO A CHAFER.

I.

When ſlow dull hours protract the ling'ring night, [light,
And wintry gloom debars the beams of
Low in the ground thy undigeſted form
Shuns Boreas' ruffian blaſts, and howling ſtorm.

II.

When new-born Maja uſhers in her train,
And vegetation ſmiles along the plain,
With ſpring thy form, reviving from the earth, [birth.
Is rous'd to life, and claims a ſecond

III.

Short is thy triumph, ſcarce has Veſper's gale
In milder zephyrs ſtol'n along the dale,
When, as thou flit'ſt to taſte the ſweets around, [ground.
Some truant lays thee proſtrate with the

IV.

What more is man? The pageant of a day [away.
Is born from duſt, juſt flits, then dies

Reading. R. S.

ON A HAPPY MAN.

Oh! knew he that his happineſs was true, [you,
Who far from public rage, alone with
His fair Meliſſa, ſpurning every ſtrife,
Drinks the pure bleſſings of a rural life!
What, if no hoarded ſtore of wealth ſupply
A gilded ſhow of envied luxury?
What if the dome is wanting, whoſe proud ſtate [gate?
Emits a herd of flatterers from its
What if no purple robe, of various fold,
Catches the gaze of fools with circling gold? [ſoul
Peace yet is his: no hope can raiſe his
To crave the vanity of high controul.
Rich in content, and rich in Nature's boon, [noon ;
He toils thro' morning, and he reſts at
And tho' he toils, his toils are ſuch as live
Free from each care anxiety can give.
The fertile lands his eaſy labours pay,
A mere ſubſiſtence for the preſent day.
To-morrow's wants ne'er taint the joyful hour ; [pow'r,
The fears of future ill the rich o'er-
And, midſt the gaudy feaſt of promis'd joy,
E'en ſpoil enjoyment, and the reliſh cloy.
Not ſuch is Damon ; for when Heav'n deſcends [bends ;
In wat'ry torrents, and the corn o'er-
When ſummer reddens, or when autumn's rime [prime ;
Blights the full ear, and blaſts it in its
Content is he each evil to forego,
Nor feels from Fortune what mankind call woe. [truth,
See round him dwell plain innocence and
Unſullied beauty, and unbroken youth.
"Calm contemplation and poetic eaſe"
Teach ev'ry object, ev'ry ſound, to pleaſe. [beheſt,
Fix'd in his heart he owns this high
What Heaven gives, is given for the beſt.

Reading. C. B.

VERSES,

BY THE REV. C. W. E————N,

On the Inoculation of his only Child, by Dr. Hull, of Mancheſter, with Vaccine Matter.

Sleep on, ſweet Cherub! on thy mother's breaſt; [reſt!
May guardian angels tranquilize thy
May hov'ring ſpirits watch my darling boy,
A father's and a doating mother's joy.
Sweet Charles! unblemiſh'd, ſpotleſs innocence, [penſe,
O'er thee thy parents hang in fond ſuſ-
See thee, unconſcious of impending harm,
Raiſe, ſmiling, to the lance thy little arm.
Oh! fatal wound! if, by loud Fame beguil'd,
We ſacrifice to art a lovely child,
A babe, by nature form'd with ev'ry grace,
Playful and merry with his jocund face.

Sure

Sure no unlook'd-for ſhock awaits his frame!
Sure no malignant poiſon will inflame
His youthful blood beyond the reach of ſkill! [ill.
He ſleeps, dear babe, and fears no latent

But yet a mother's ſighs will ſometimes heave; [grieve.
But yet a mother's breaſt will ſometimes
On his fluſh'd cheek ſhe ſees the crimſon glow; [throe.
Alarm'd ſhe views the wild convulſive

Her ears on tiptoe liſten to each gaſp,
Whilſt her encircling arms her darling claſp. [cheſt
Each throb that iſſues from his infant
Meets a reſponſive echo in her breaſt.

Oh! may a mother's care, ſhe cries, ſucceed! [indeed!"
Robb'd of my child, "I am bereav'd
Still may I nurſe the idol of my heart,
And ſhield him from Contagion's venom'd dart.

Charles is my only child—a direful fate
Hurl'd my poor Mary * to her laſt retreat. [breath,
Cropp'd like the lily, ſhe reſign'd her
And haſten'd prematurely to her death.

Sweet blighted bud! But let me not repine,
A happier and a better lot is thine;
Where thou art gone, no ſubtle ſcheme is plann'd
To cheat Diſtemper, and arreſt his hand.

The wiſh is ſelfiſh, but Charles muſt not go,
And leave his mother to unceaſing woe;
Tho' to his ſeraph ſiſter he cou'd fly,
Wafted on airy pinions to the ſky.

Sure 'tis no crime to hold what God has giv'n,
Tho' I detain a Cherubim from Heav'n.
If 'tis a crime to keep my darling here,
†May "*the recording Angel drop a tear.*"

Wickſted Hall, near Whitchurch, October 1, 1802.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16,

THE Lord Chancellor entered the Houſe at half paſt two o'clock; and having taken his ſeat upon the Woolſack, informed their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty, not thinking fit to be perſonally preſent on that occaſion, had iſſued a Commiſſion to certain perſons therein mentioned, for holding a Parliament, which Commiſſion they ſhould hear read.

His Lordſhip, with the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Portland, having taken their ſeats as Commiſſioners immediately below the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, Uſher of the Black Rod, was ordered to command the attendance of the Commons, who accordingly appeared at the Bar, preceded by their principal Clerk, Mr. Lee.

The Lord Chancellor, after making a ſimilar communication to what he had ſtated to the Lords, ordered the Royal Commiſſion to be read; which proceeding being gone through, he further ſtated, that he had it in command from his Majeſty to inform them, that as ſoon as the Members of both Houſes were ſworn in, his Majeſty would communicate to them his reaſons for calling the preſent Parliament; and that, in the mean time, it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that they ſhould proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and that they ſhould preſent a proper perſon to fill that office, in the Houſe of Peers, exactly at two o'clock tomorrow, for the purpoſe of his receiving the Royal approbation.

The Commons having then retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, the Biſhops of London and Durham, and about

* This poor little creature died in convulſions ſoon after its birth, owing to a fright its mother received from being nearly overturned in a carriage.

† Sterne.

twenty other Peers, took the uſual oaths, and entered their names in the roll of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Pelham, and Lord Walſingham, having taken their ſeats as Royal Commiſſioners, ordered the Uſher of the Black Rod to ſummon the Commons, in purſuance of his Majeſty's command.

The Commons entered a few minutes afterwards, preceded by

Mr. Abbott, who, advancing to the Bar, informed the Commiſſioners, that the Commons having proceeded to the election of a Speaker, their choice had fallen on him; but when he reflected on the arduous duties of that office, and his own inadequacy to diſcharge them, he muſt requeſt that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the Commons to proceed to a new election.

The Lord Chancellor, after paſſing the compliments cuſtomary on ſuch occaſion, on the abilities of the Speaker elect, and the wiſdom diſplayed by the Commons in their choice of Mr. Abbott a ſecond time, declared his Majeſty's approbation of that choice.

Mr. Abbott, in reply, profeſſed to entertain the deepeſt ſenſe of the Royal favour ſhewn him by this approbation of his election a ſecond time. He claimed, on behalf of the Commons, the privilege of freedom of ſpeech, freedom from arreſt, and all other privileges enjoyed by the Houſe of Commons, under his Majeſty or any of his predeceſſors. He at the ſame time begged that his conduct, if he ſhould apparently commit any errors, might receive the moſt favourable conſtruction on the part of his Majeſty.

The Lord Chancellor then ſtated, that the Commiſſioners had it in command from his Majeſty to confirm all the ancient privileges of the Commons, and aſſured the Speaker that his conduct ſhould always experience the moſt favourable conſtruction.

The Commons having retired, Lord Keith was introduced as a Britiſh Peer of the ſame title, and took the oaths and his ſeat. About a dozen other Peers were alſo ſworn in.

[The Houſe was occupied in ſwearing in the Peers till]

TUESDAY, NOV. 23,

which being the day appointed for opening the new Parliament, and proceeding to the diſcharge of public buſineſs, his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe, and, being ſeated on the Throne, the Commons attended at the Bar. Upon which his Majeſty opened the Seſſion with the following moſt gracious Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is highly gratifying to me to reſort to your advice and aſſiſtance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the ſenſe of my people.

"The internal proſperity of the country has realized our moſt ſanguine hopes: we have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harveſt.

"The ſtate of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of my United Kingdom is flouriſhing beyond example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifeſted to my perſon and government afford the ſtrongeſt indications of the juſt ſenſe that is entertained of the numerous bleſſings enjoyed under the protection of our happy Conſtitution.

"In my intercourſe with foreign Powers, I have been actuated by a ſincere diſpoſition for the maintenance of peace. It is nevertheleſs impoſſible for me to loſe ſight of that eſtabliſhed and wiſe ſyſtem of policy by which the intereſts of other States are connected with our own; and I cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and ſtrength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due conſideration of the actual ſituation of Europe, and by a watchful ſolicitude for the permanent welfare of my people.

"You will, I am perſuaded, agree with me, in thinking that it is incumbent upon us to adopt thoſe means of ſecurity which are beſt calculated to afford the proſpect of preſerving to my ſubjects the bleſſings of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public ſervice, which it is a great ſatisfaction to me to think may be fully accompliſhed without any conſiderable addition to the burdens of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I contemplate with the utmoſt ſatisfaction the great and increaſing

 benefits

benefits produced by that important meaſure which has united the intereſts and conſolidated the reſources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extenſion of theſe advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade amd commerce of my ſubjects, ſo eſſential to the ſupport of public credit, and of our maritime ſtrength, will, I am perſuaded, receive from you every poſſible encouragement; and you will readily lend your aſſiſtance in affording to mercantile tranſactions, in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be conſiſtent with the ſecurity of the public revenue.

"To uphold the honour of the country, to encourage its induſtry, to improve its reſources, and to maintain the true principles of the Conſtitution in Church and State, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to diſcharge. In the performance of them you may be aſſured of my uniform and cordial ſupport; it being my earneſt wiſh to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmoſt, the welfare of my faithful ſubjects, whoſe intereſts and happineſs I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable from my own."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

A GREAT number of Members took the Qualification Oath, in the Long Gallery, before the Lord Steward of the Houſehold. After the ceremony, theſe Members entered the Houſe, and took their places accordingly.

At half an hour paſt two o'clock, Sir Francis Molyneux, Uſher of the Black Rod, came down, and ſummoned Mr. Ley (the principal Clerk at the table) and the Members to repair to the Houſe of Lords, in order to hear his Majeſty's Commiſſion read.

Mr. Ley, in obedience to this command, accordingly went to the Houſe of Lords, attended by the Members. Having returned, and taken his ſeat at the table,

Sir William Scott roſe, and ſpoke nearly to the following effect:—Mr. Ley, it is with the moſt complete confidence and entire ſatisfaction that I now preſume to addreſs the Houſe upon the ſubject recommended to its immediate attention, by his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage. The choice of a Speaker is the firſt and higheſt function of this Houſe, as it is no leſs than the ſelection of a man to watch over and protect the valuable rights of the Commons of the United Empire. The talents which conſtitute the qualifications for ſuch an exalted office, are not, in general, eaſily met with; they cannot be expected to exiſt in a combination of all the energies of the mind, had not experience demonſtrated the contrary in ſeveral recent inſtances, which muſt be well known to many who now hear me. The man who fills this high ſtation, ought to cheriſh the true old Engliſh ſpirit of loyalty, an inviolable and rooted attachment to the perſon and government of his Sovereign, an affection for the ancient conſtitution of his country, and a love of rational improvement and gentle correction. He ought alſo to entertain an unconquerable averſion to thoſe wild principles of error, the melancholy effects of which Europe has lately had ſuch occaſion to lament. At the ſame time, he muſt poſſeſs a mind capable of expanſion, of comprehending the moſt complicated and extenſive ſubjects, and of deſcending to thoſe of the moſt minute and particular nature. He ought to have a moſt jealous and ſcrupulous regard to the privileges of the Houſe; firm in reſiſting ſolicitation, conſpicuous for poliſhed manners in private, and in public affairs for dignity of demeanour, blended with that ſuavity of temper ſo eſſential for ſoftening the aſperities of office. To theſe indiſpenſable requiſites I muſt add, that the moſt general and extended knowledge muſt be attached. In looking round the Houſe, enriched by talents of the moſt ſhining and brilliant nature, I ſee many in this dignified aſſembly who, although not bred to the law, have exhibited abilities of the moſt tranſcendant deſcription. It would be extremely arduous and difficult for the Houſe to chooſe a Preſident, merely upon ſuppoſed merits, grounded upon eulogy or the warm wiſhes of friends.

Fortunately

Fortunately the Houſe is not left to chance in this important deciſion; on the contrary, it is moſt happily led in its choice, by that ſure and unerring criterion, experience. I have a Right Hon. Gentleman in my eye, whom many Members of the preſent will recollect, with every ſentiment of gratitude, to have filled the chair of this Houſe, during a part of the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament. His ſervices upon that occaſion muſt be eſtimated as of the higheſt kind, and ſurely they muſt challenge the higheſt applauſe, as they gave the moſt ample and ſatisfactory earneſt of his future exertions in the diſcharge of his arduous and important duty. His late ſervices have given an authentic and decided ſeal to the late Parliament ſufficient to conſole them for the loſs they had ſuſtained in being deprived of the exertions of his predeceſſor (Lord Redeſdale). The Right Hon. Gentleman to whom I have alluded, is characteriſed by induſtry moſt ſevere; attention minute and unbounded; knowledge moſt extenſive and profound; principles truly conſtitutional; private elegance and urbanity of manners; and public dignified demeanour There is no occaſion for me to indulge in panegyric. —He comes forward upon this occaſion peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by theſe qualifications, fortified and ſtrengthened by experience in the chair; deeply verſed in the forms of the Houſe; and entertaining the higheſt veneration for the uſages of Parliament. I now move, Sir, That the Right Honourable Charles Abbott be called to the chair as Speaker of this Houſe.

Mr. H. Laſcelles, in a ſhort ſpeech, ſeconded the motion, which was carried unanimouſly.

Mr. Abbott.—Unqueſtionably, Sir, to be recommended to fill the chair of this Houſe, is the higheſt honour which can be conferred on any Member of this aſſembly. Although ſuch recommendation may take place through the kindneſs of that Member's friends, in ſuch a caſe it becomes every man to be diffident of his abilities. The little experience I have had in the chair, has however taught me the neceſſity of a deep and comprehenſive knowledge of buſineſs, at the ſame time that it has convinced me extreme vigilance is neceſſary for defending the rights, uſages, and privileges of Parliament, as the only baſis of all true liberty. It is very true, that in the diſcharge of this high office, much matter may be found in the Journals, by which conſiderable knowledge may be obtained; but it is a ſtriking remark that no man, however he may be ably qualified for the taſk, can do the duty of the chair, unleſs he is ſupported by the confidence of the Members. If any man has not that confidence, he certainly ought not to aſpire to that dignity; or if he ever ſhould obtain it, being deſtitute of that firm confidence and reliance, he ought not to retain it for a ſingle hour.

Sir W. Scott and Mr. H. Laſcelles then led Mr. Abbott to the chair.

The Speaker then addreſſed the Houſe.—Placed for the ſecond time in this high office, I feel penetrated by the deepeſt gratitude, but I humbly truſt that the Houſe will rather feel inclined to judge from my conduct while I retain this honour, than from any profeſſions I can make.

Lord Caſtlereagh then congratulated the Speaker in a very elegant though ſhort ſpeech, upon the choice which the Houſe had juſt made, which, he was happy to ſay, met with the moſt cordial approbation. He ſhould, however, be wanting in reſpect to the Houſe, did he not alſo moſt ſincerely aſſure them, that the choice they had made, reflected the higheſt honour on their diſcernment. When the late Parliament had been deprived of the talents of their late worthy Speaker (Lord Redeſdale), they had called the preſent Right Hon. Gentleman to the chair from a thorough conviction that in every reſpect, he was worthy of their choice. The Houſe had this evening adopted the ſame line of conduct, and if his Majeſty ſhould be graciouſly pleaſed to approve of the election juſt made, the Houſe would certainly feel the moſt lively joy. He concluded by moving that this Houſe do now adjourn till to-morrow.

The motion was put and carried.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

The Speaker (Mr. Abbott) came to the Houſe about two o'clock, but not attired in his robes, and very ſoon afterwards the Uſher of the Black Rod ſummoned the Members to the Houſe of Lords.—They accordingly went up, headed by the Speaker, and on their return, the Speaker acquainted them

that he had been in the Houſe of Peers, where his Majeſty, through his Commiſſion, had given his approbation to their election of a Speaker; that he had, according to ancient uſage, claimed by petition to his Majeſty, all the rights and privileges of the Commons Houſe of Parliament, freedom of debate, freedom from arreſt in their own perſons, and in thoſe of their ſervants; that his Majeſty ſhould conſtrue all their proceedings in the moſt favourable manner, and that they ſhould have acceſs to his Majeſty's perſon when occaſion might require. His Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed, by his Commiſſioners, to give his aſſent to all theſe demands in the moſt ample manner.

He then addreſſed the Houſe, and ſtated that he had only to repeat his moſt ſincere gratitude for the honour they had done him in placing him in the chair. He muſt remind them, that the only way for him to diſcharge his duty with dignity and effect, was by a ſtrict attention and obedience on their part to the forms of Parliament, which, the more they were conſidered, would be the more readily obeyed.

A great number of Members were then ſworn in, after which the Houſe adjourned.

The Houſe was occupied in ſwearing-in Members till Tueſday, November 23, when the Houſe attended the Houſe of Peers, to hear his Majeſty's ſpeech.

[In both Houſes, the Addreſs paſſed unanimouſly, after a Debate which ſhall appear in our next.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The HELVETIC DIET *to Citizen* BONAPARTE, *Firſt Conſul of the French Republic.*

"CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

"THE Proclamation which you did us the honour to ſend to us on the 30th of September, by Citizen Rapp, your Adjutant General, arrived at Schwitz on the 6th of October.

"We could have wiſhed that the letter we took the liberty of ſending you, General Firſt Conſul, on Sept. 30, could have reached you ſooner: it contains a faithful expoſition of the preſent ſtate of Switzerland. Permit us to ſend you encloſed a duplicate of it, and to entreat you to receive it favourably. It will prove to you, that the movements which have taken place in Switzerland are not the reſult of a ſpirit of party, and that the Swiſs Nation has no other object in view than to make uſe of the right which ſhe claims of giving herſelf a central and cantonal Conſtitution, founded on her poſition and her wants—a ſacred and precious right, which you deigned yourſelf to inſure her by the Treaty of Luneville.

"Switzerland would long ſince have been tranquil, if the Members of the Helvetic Government, thoſe obſcure metaphyſicians, had conſulted the real ſtate of affairs, inſtead of obſtinately attaching themſelves to theoretic attempts, as erroneous as they are expenſive.

"The violence with which they have tried to impoſe their ſyſtem upon the democratic Cantons, the civil war they have organized to attain their end, directed at firſt againſt thoſe Cantons, then againſt all Switzerland, the unexampled ſeverity with which they have done it, have produced a diſcontent equally general and juſt, and a determined and avowed will to ſhake off this inſupportable yoke.

"It is not then, General Firſt Conſul, an affair of party; it is the ſacred cauſe of humanity; it is the general wiſh of a whole nation, which has given us our power and our inſtructions; of a nation which you yourſelf wiſhed to free, and which has been ill-treated and irritated contrary to your intentions.

"Yet that nation, we render ourſelves guarantees, will never abuſe the liberty it claims. The Swiſs have nothing more at heart than to attain a ſtate of repoſe, in which, under the ſhield of a mild and juſt Government, each inhabitant may enjoy his property and his exiſtence. We are convinced that we ſhall arrive at that eſſential object of all ſocial order, from the moment our will and our efforts ſhall be no longer fettered.

"General Firſt Conſul, all Europe admires in you the Supreme Head of an immenſe power and empire, which, without doubt, according to your own views, will be directed to the good of humanity; your magnanimity aſſures us, that you will not make uſe of it againſt a people who only deſire what you have made them

hope,

hope, and who only wiſh what they believe themſelves authoriſed to do by yourſelf.

" Penetrated with eternal gratitude, the Swiſs Nation will do its endeavour to deſerve the good will of the French Government; and will fulfil all the duties which are impoſed upon it by the deſire of cultivating good neighbourhood.

" It is with the moſt diſtinguiſhed reſpect that we remain, General Firſt Conſul,

THE DEPUTIES OF THE HELVETIC DIET.

Schwitz, Oct. 8, 1802.

TREATY BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, PRUSSIA, AND BAVARIA.

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic and the Emperor of Ruſſia having offered their mediation for the arrangement of the affairs of Germany, and having made known to the Imperial Diet, by their declaration of the 18th of Auguſt 1802, the Indemnities which they thought ſhould be adjudged to each Prince in conſequence of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Luneville, the King of Pruſſia haſtened to conform to the plan preſented, and, in taking poſſeſſion of the States adjudged to him, confined himſelf ſcrupulouſly within the limits aſſigned in the declaration.

The Emperor of Germany having, on his ſide, announced the intention of cauſing its different poſſeſſions to be occupied, the King of Pruſſia, the Firſt Conſul, and the Emperor of Ruſſia, have ſpontaneouſly haſtened to make known to him, that it was not at all becoming that his troops ſhould paſs the limits aſſigned by the declaration, or that they ſhould occupy any territory but that appointed for the indemnification of the Archduke Ferdinand.

Yet, without regard either to this declaration, made collectively at Paris to the Imperial Ambaſſador by the Miniſter of the three Powers, nor to that which has been made at Berlin by the Count de Haugwitz to M. de Stadion, the Auſtrian troops have taken poſſeſſion of Paſſau, and his Imperial Majeſty has informed the Diet, by his Plenipotentiary, that he would not withdraw his troops, unleſs the countries occupied by the other Princes were in like manner evacuated, which is an indication that his Imperial Majeſty ſets no value on the declaration of the Mediating Powers, and that he regards it as void.

In conſequence, the King of Pruſſia and the Firſt Conſul engage themſelves to reiterate in concert, at Ratiſbon and Vienna, their efforts to cauſe the plan preſented to be adopted by the Germanic Body, and to be ratified in its whole extent, but particularly ſo far as it guarantees to the Elector of Bavaria the preſervation of his poſſeſſions on the right bank of the Inn, and as far as it ſecures to him the town of Paſſau.

And if, contrary to their hopes and their united interpoſition, the Emperor, taking advantage of the poſſeſſion of Paſſau, ſhould refuſe to evacuate it within the period of ſixty days appointed for the deliberation of the Imperial Diet, the Governments of Pruſſia and France pledge themſelves to combine their efforts with thoſe of Bavaria, to ſecure the latter the preſervation of her ancient domains on the right of the Inn, as well as the poſſeſſion of Paſſau, and the entire indemnity which has been adjudged to her.

Done at Paris, September 5, 1802.

(Signed) TALLEYRAND.
MARQUIS DE LUCCHESINI.
CETTO.

PARIS, *Oct.* 28.—Our papers are principally occupied with details relative to the intended viſit of the Firſt Conſul to the different ports of the Republic. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine has publiſhed a notice on this ſubject, in which, alluding to the Firſt Conſul, he ſays, " It is to him you are indebted for victory, peace, the return of good morals, order, and the laws—to him whoſe activity, equally indefatigable in peace as in war, undertakes one labour after another, and who devotes his life to your happineſs." Shortly after he adds, " the name of this Hero fills the world; ſtrangers flock to ſee him from the extremities of the earth. Every where, at home and abroad, his words are received as oracles of wiſdom; *he has become the common Arbiter of Nations and of Kings!*"

The Firſt Conſul ſet off for Rouen this day, accompanied by his wife. The object of his journey is ſtated to be to viſit the manufactures of the Department of the Lower Seine.

The French Committee of Arts and Sciences appointed to prepare a work on the ſubject of Egypt, at the expence of the Government, are proceeding in their labours with great activity. The work is expected to be very ſplendid.

Oct.

Oct. 31. The First Consul arrived at Rouen on the 29th, at half past four in the afternoon. He was met by all the Civil Officers beyond the gates of the city: The carriages of the Minister of the Interior, the Generals and the Prefects, who accompanied him, led the van of the procession: in the Consul's carriage were Madame Bonaparte and General Songis; the cavalry which escorted them was composed of eighty young men, natives of Rouen. In the evening the residence of the Consul, and the avenues to the city, were illuminated. After dinner he walked into the gardens with Madame Bonaparte, and his suite, when artificial fire works were exhibited at the old Palace. On arriving at that part of the terrace nearest the people, he stopped, and seemed to labour under a grateful emotion on receiving the testimonies of their affection. On the following day he visited part of the environs of Rouen, in company with some General Officers, and escorted by a party of the National Guards. During this excursion he ascended the heights of Mont aux Malades and Mont des Sapins, and after making some remarks on the civil and military history of Rouen, returned to his palace, where Mass was performed by the Archbishop. After this religious ceremony had been gone through, the Mayor and his Officers presented certain presents, according to ancient custom, on similar occasions; they consisted of 40 boxes of dried sweetmeats and 40 bottles of wine. On presenting them, the Mayor delivered an Address, the object of which was to express the gratitude and admiration of himself and his fellow-citizens, for the advantages which they had derived from the Consular Government. The Address is, of course, couched in the usual style of French adulation; it praises the Consul for collecting in the field of victory the olive of peace, re-establishing the edifice of morals on the basis of religion, &c. &c. On addressing Madame Bonaparte, the Orator said, "Condescend to accept, Madam, through me, their spokesman, the respectful homage of the inhabitants of Rouen. What unlimited right, Madam, have you to our gratitude; you, who discharge the debt of patriotism by contributing to the happiness of the Hero who is dear to us all." Bonaparte then gave an audience, when the Mayor of Rouen delivered the keys of the city; on returning which, the First Consul answered, "I cannot entrust the keys of the city of Rouen better than to the worthy Mayor who is at its head; but the keys, which I shall never entrust to any body, are those of the hearts of all the inhabitants of Rouen and of this department." The Prefect of the Palace then presented the different Civil and Military Officers. He replied to each of the speeches that were addressed to him, and conversed with all the Deputations, particularly with the criminal and civil Tribunals, on the necessity of speedy decisions; with the country Mayors, on the respect which ought to be paid to the laws, and on the preservation of good morals; with the Clergy on the virtue of charity, and on the spirit of peace, moderation, and good will towards men: with the Tribunal of Commerce he entered into some minute details respecting the trade of Rouen in particular. This levee lasted six hours.

The First Consul and his suite left Rouen on the 5th. Before his departure, he gave 50,000 franks to the Hospital for the purchase of linen, and 12,000 to form a Soup Establishment on the plan of Count Rumford. He presented snuff-boxes, &c. to the different Mayors and Archbishops.

Lord Whitworth, the British Ambassador, arrived in Paris on Sunday the 14th.

Don Ferdinand, the Infant of Parma, died of a liver complaint on the 9th October.

By an order from the French Government, the Duke de Choiseul was arrested at Calais on his return to Paris. This unfortunate Nobleman had come to England to give up more than 800l. per annum, which he held as a gift from our Government. This is the 4th or 5th time he has been doomed to confinement since the Revolution.

Toussaint, the African Chief, it appears has been removed from Paris, to a dungeon in the Isle of Elba.

Accounts recently received in France from St. Domingo are stated to announce the death of General Leclerc, and the extension of disease and revolt throughout the island. The breach of faith practised against Toussaint, and 4 or 5000 of his followers, has naturally excited

excited diſtruſt amongſt the reſt, who appear to embrace every occaſion to eſcape from the power of their new maſters.

Another Black General, named Bellazer, who had ſubmitted to the French in St. Domingo, and had been admitted into their ſervice and confidence, has revolted, and joined the inſurgents. There are accounts, *via* America, to the end of September, at which period the brigands were increaſing in numbers and in confidence. They have burnt ſome ſmall towns about Monto Chriſto, and in the Eaſtern part of the iſland were almoſt unoppoſed.

The diſgrace of Bonaparte's private Secretary has been the ſubject of much converſation at Paris. The facts which led to this circumſtance are thus ſtated in a private communication: "Bourrien, the Secretary, whoſe paſſion for money is ſo well known as to have become proverbial, formed a connexion with the houſe of Coulon and Co. and put into the concern *one million five hundred thouſand livres*, for which he was to receive intereſt at the rate of three per cent. per month or 36 per cent. by the year, their being no law in France to prevent uſury. The authority of Bourrien's ſituation, his known wealth, and the publicity of his connexion with the houſe, gave the concern great reſpectability. After a length of time, B. ſuddenly withdrew his money, but left the intereſt due on his advances, amounting to upwards of 40,000l. ſterling, in the hands of the houſe. This was a great blow to the concern: they ſtill, however, managed to make good their payments, till B. ſuddenly demanded his intereſt. The creditors then repaired in a body to the Prefect of the Police, to whom they repreſented their caſe, ſtating, that they had given credit to the houſe chiefly on the ſtrength of Bourrien's ſtability, who, by withdrawing himſelf, had defrauded the creditors. The Prefect directly ſent an account of the tranſaction to the Firſt Conſul, who ordered B. to reſtore the 40,000l. He at firſt heſitated; but the Firſt Conſul told him if he did not *inſtantly* comply, he would ſend him to the *Bicetre*, and there *leave him to rot!* B. knew too much of *French law* to heſitate. The 40,000l. was inſtantly re-embarked in the concern. B.'s diſgrace followed, and his eraſure from the liſt of Councillors of State will complete his puniſhment.

Means are taking by the Miſſionary Societies for the extenſion of Methodiſm in France. Some Miſſionaries are now there, and their ſucceſs is repreſented as being conſiderable.

It appears that the Dutchy of Parma has been placed at the diſpoſal of the French Republic. This event has taken place, in virtue of a Convention concluded between France and Spain, on the 21ſt of March 1801, by which the States of the infant Duke were to devolve to the French Republic on his deceaſe. This Prince having died on the 9th ult. the Firſt Conſul has decided that the exerciſe of the ſovereignty is transferred to him and his coadjutors by right. With this view, he has ſuddenly appointed Moreau de St. Mery, the French Miniſter at Parma, to act as Adminiſtrator-General of the States of Parma, Guaſtalla, Piacenza, &c. This Miniſter has in conſequence publiſhed the following Proclamation:

I. From the 9th October all the rights and powers attached to the Sovereignty in the ſaid States of Parma, Piacenza, Guaſtalla, &c. belong and remain to the French Republic.

II. The Proviſional Regency eſtabliſhed the ſame day that his Royal Highneſs the Infant Duke of Parma died is ſuppreſſed.

III. All the Functionaries of the old Government ſhall continue proviſionally, and until a new order expreſs their functions.

IV. The public acts of whatever nature, ſhall be made out in the name of the French Republic, and ſhall bear a double date, viz. that of the calendar of this Republic, and that of the old calendar.

V. No act of public adminiſtration or legiſlation, ſhall have any validity, unleſs it emanates directly from us, or is clothed with our approbation.

VI. We enjoin all the public functionaries, without exception, under their reſponſibility to increaſe their zeal and activity, to labour conjointly with us to maintain good order, and public tranquility, to ſecure the triumph of juſtice, without which there is no ſociety, and to preſerve among a people, worthy of all our cares, the reſpect which it owes to its Magiſtrates, as alſo the ſentiment of happineſs to be governed by France.

VII. The

VII. The preſent decree ſhall be printed, publiſhed, and poſted up in the uſual places, and enregiſtered in the different Offices through the whole extent of the States of Parma, Piacenza, Guaſtalla, &c. in order that it may be known by every body, and that all may conform to it in every reſpect, &c.

(Signed) MOREAU SAINT MERY.

Parma, Oct. 23.

A private letter from Barcelona ſpeaks in terms of admiration of the entry of their Catholic Majeſties into that city. This journey excited the attention of all the kingdom, and attracted a vaſt concourſe of people from every part; it was ſplendid in the extreme, and perfectly characteriſtic of Spaniſh *grandezza*. The King's ſuite compriſed about 4000 perſons, and was preceded by 500 light waggons, drawn by mules, carrying their clothes, &c. The triumphal car, in which the Royal Pair entered the town, was covered with ſheets of gold, ſuſtaining at top a crown of diamonds of immenſe value. The car was drawn by Knights richly dreſſed, and followed by the guards ſplendidly attired. The proceſſion laſted upwards of two hours, and the enthuſiaſm of the people on the occaſion was exceſſive. On the day following their Majeſties went to hear Maſs, when the crowd was ſo great, that ſeveral perſons were cruſhed to death.—Eight thouſand perſons dine daily at the King's tables, and the expences are diſcharged in ſpecie, a frigate having been ſent round with ſeveral millions of piaſtres for the purpoſe.

A voyage of diſcovery to the South Seas, at the expence of the Spaniſh Government, by Don Murtis, is in agitation.

The Madrid Gazette mentions the intention of the Spaniſh Government to ſend two ſcientific gentlemen to London to act in concert with the African Society in exploring the interior of Africa.

The King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, has iſſued an Ordinance directing the occupation of the Biſhopric of Oſnaburgh, which was allotted to his Majeſty by the plan of Indemnities in perpetual Sovereignty.

The Grand Duke Conſtantine, of Ruſſia, arrived at Vienna on the 21ſt ult. His entry into the capital was announced by ſeveral diſcharges of artillery. During his ſtay at Vienna, he was preſented with the Order of the Golden Fleece, made proprietor of the Auſtrian regiment of Veczay Huſſars, and appointed a General of Artillery in the Auſtrian army. The Grand Dutcheſs is at Dreſden; but his Royal Highneſs did not, as expected, viſit her previous to his return to Peterſburgh.

A German mechanic has invented an inſtrument called an Anemocorde, which wonderfully imitates the human voice.

A Decree has lately been paſſed at Vienna, relative to all Public Libraries and Reading Inſtitutions, by which any works of Voltaire, Rouſſeau, Bayle, Helvetius, &c. are forbidden to be given, or lent to read.

Amongſt other meaſures adopted by the Swiſs Patriots, the Council of Education, proviſionally eſtabliſhed at Lucerne, has baniſhed from the ſchools all the new elementary books: it has forbidden the philoſophy of Kant to be taught in them, and ordered, for the re-eſtabliſhment of good morals, that the ſcholars ſhould reſume their mantles.

The Archduke Charles quitted Prague on the 27th ult. where he has been received with every poſſible mark of diſtinction. His departure was announced by the diſcharge of 108 pieces of cannon.

An article in the Dutch papers, which have arrived lately, ſtates, that Sir J. B. Warren had his firſt audience of the Emperor Alexander on the 3d ult.

Advices from Peterſburgh, of the 15th ult. mention, that the Officer who invented the ſtory of a conſpiracy againſt the life of Alexander I. and wounded himſelf with a piſtol, to give more ſanction to his invention, has been tried by Special Commiſſion, which not only found him guilty of the charges preferred againſt him, but ſentenced him to be quartered alive by four horſes. This ſentence, however, was changed by the Emperor into perpetual baniſhment to Siberia.

The Algerine Navy at preſent compriſes 15 cruizers, carrying from ſix to 48 guns, and fifty gun-boats;—there are likewiſe about 200 ſail of coaſters, of from 20 to 30 tons burthen. The Military conſiſts of about 7000 Turks, 6000 Half-Turks, and 50,000 Militia. There are now in Algiers upwards of 1500 Chriſtian Slaves.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 26.

W. CODLIN and *J. Reed* were tried at the Admiralty Seſſions in the Old Bailey, charged with ſinking the Adventure brig, off Suſſex, in Auguſt laſt, after inſuring her to the amount of 9000l. for the purpoſe of defrauding the Underwriters; and *G. Eaſterby* and *W. M'Farlane*, were charged on the ſame indictment for procuring the other priſoners to commit the ſaid felony. The Counſel for the proſecution, after enlarging upon the nature of the crime, entered into a ſort of hiſtory of the veſſel. The brig ſailed in the month of July from London to Yarmouth, without taking in her cargo, and at this time policies were effected on her. At Yarmouth ſhe took in goods to an inconſiderable amount, and about ten tons of ballaſt. At this time a Mr. Storrow was ſupercargo, but it would appear that he never intended to purſue the voyage. The ſhip proceeded to the Downs, where Storrow left it, and was ſucceeded by the priſoner Reed. While ſhe lay at the Downs, a perſon of the name of Douglas, who was Mate, was taken ill and left her; and Codlin inſtead of appointing a man in his ſtead, who was capable of performing the duties, made choice of a perſon of the name of Cooper, who was ignorant of navigation. The priſoner Codlin, conſcious that the object of the voyage was not Gibraltar nor Leghorn, but that the Adventure ſhould find her grave before ſhe left the Britiſh coaſt, told him his duty would not be very arduous. There were frequent opportunities for the ſhip ſailing, but Codlin pretended that the wind did not ſuit, and that he waited for letters. He ſpoke of her as a ſhip that was unfit to croſs the Bay of Biſcay, and that ſhe ſhould ſoon be deſtroyed. When ſhe got to Brighton, Codlin went on deck, and obſerved to Cooper, that he was a clumſy, fellow, and could not get into the locker of the cabin to bore the holes to deſtroy her: he ordered Cooper to go, telling him he would find the inſtruments in the cabin; and, in order to avoid creating an alarm, he took care to employ all hands in taking in the ſails, and on ſuch duties as precluded the poſſibility of their hearing what was going forward. After this larger holes were made by the ſame perſon. To keep up the farce, ſignals of diſtreſs were made, on which ſome boats came off from Brighton, but the Captain would not ſuffer any of the perſons to come on board; he had juſt before declared, that the veſſel ſhould go to the bottom. The ſhip being afterwards weighed up and brought in, an order was iſſued to apprehend the Captain; but the Proprietors, Eaſterby and M'Farlane, having arrived at Brighton before the Officers of Juſtice, pledged themſelves that the priſoner ſhould be forthcoming when called on. They however connived at his eſcape to London, whence it was intended he ſhould proceed to Hamburgh under a fictitious name. Invoices had been made out for goods, ſome of which had never been put on board: others, which had been ſhipped, were afterwards relanded, and were found in the apartments of Codlin. The Counſel then proceeded to call his witneſſes. T. Cooper, a ſailor belonging to the veſſel, depoſed as to her ſailing, &c. After the witneſs left Deal, the Captain told him they would not be in her 48 hours longer. He then depoſed to the facts ſtated in the opening, relative to the boring of holes, and the conſequences. J. Morris, a cabin-boy, ſtated, that being ſent to one of the cabin lockers by the Captain, he heard the water ruſh in, and gave the alarm; but the Captain refuſed to believe him, and the next morning he ſhut himſelf up with the mate in the cabin, and would not ſuffer the witneſs to enter. Several other witneſſes depoſed, that the Captain would not ſuffer them to aſſiſt when the veſſel let in the water. Mr. Storrow ſtated, that he had a meeting with the Proprietors and Captain: they wiſhed him to proceed from Yarmouth to Gibraltar, and, after ſelling part of the cargo there, to ſink the veſſel in the Mediterranean, that they might recover for a partial loſs. Captain Douglas, on the part of the Underwriters, deſcribed the manner in which the holes were made, the apprehenſion of the priſoners, &c. An inſurance-broker proved that he had effected inſurances on this veſſel at different times between June and July, by the deſire of Eaſterby, to the amount of nearly 5000l. Another broker proved that he inſured the ſame veſſel for 4000l. A Cuſtom-houſe Officer who took an inventory of the property on

on board when the ſhip was weighed up, proved that ſhe did not contain half the goods entered in the bills of parcels. A number of other witneſſes were examined, whoſe teſtimony was ſimilar to what we have already given. The laſt evidence produced was a paper which contained a notice from Eaſterby and M'Farlane to the Underwriters, of their abandonment of the ſhip and cargo. The defence for the priſoners was, that they had no intention of committing a fraud: the fact of ſinking the ſhip not being ſufficient to prove ſuch an intention; as no claim had been made for the ſum inſured. In behalf of the priſoner Reed, it was contended that he, being only a ſupercargo, had nothing to do with the management of the veſſel, a ſupercargo not coming under the deſcription of a perſon belonging to the ſhip. M'Farlane in his defence, ſaid he had ſerved his Majeſty 28 years, 16 of which he had been abroad. Mr. Erſkine, on the part of Eaſterby, made an eloquent ſpeech to prove that the Admiralty Court was not authoriſed to take cognizance of any crime committed by a perſon who never went out to ſea. Several witneſſes were called, who ſpoke in high terms of the priſoners. Lord Ellenborough then ſummed up the evidence; after which the Jury found all the priſoners guilty, except Reed. Sentence of death was immediately paſſed upon Codlin, and the others were ordered from the bar, to wait the opinion of the Judges on Mr. Erſkine's objection.

26. At night, as Captain Scott, of a merchant veſſel, was going with his wife on board a ſhip off the Tower, in attempting to ſtep from a veſſel alongſide acroſs the intervening ſpace, Mrs. Scott miſſed her ſtep, and fell into the River. The mate (a brother of Captain S.) precipitated himſelf into the flood, in hopes of ſaving her; the Captain alſo plunged in, but, owing to the darkneſs of the night, and the tide ſetting ſtrong, the exertions of both proved abortive. The lady and her huſband were drowned; and the Mate, almoſt exhauſted, was reſcued by the crew of an adjoining veſſel.

28. Mr. Abraham Newland appeared on the Stock Exchange, to deliver the anſwer of the Bank Directors to a requiſition of the Loan-holders to poſtpone the period of Redemption of the Loan to the month of June or July next. He announced the following as the reſolution of the Bank, viz. that the redemption ſhould be made, 40 per cent. on the 21ſt of January, 30 per cent. on the 18th of February, and 30 per cent. on the 18th of March.

The remains of Mrs. Bridges, the chimney-ſweeper, whoſe cruelty we have had occaſion to mention*, were buried in Mary-le-bone Church-yard on Thurſday, and attended with every mark of public ignominy. The end of this wretched woman was as infamous as her life. Having ſold the leaſe of her houſe and *ſtock in trade* to the widow of another ſweep for 70l: ſhe, juſt before her death, raiſed 45l. by ſelling the ſame property to another perſon, without appriſing him of a prior engagement. Her impious conduct previous to her deceaſe is too ſhocking to deſcribe.

30. At the Old Bailey, *Briſcoe*, *Denham*, and *Baker*, were indicted for the murder of T. Pamphlin, on the 4th inſt. in Compton-ſtreet, Clerkenwell. *Baker* was acquitted, and the others found guilty of *Manſlaughter*.

A new inſtitution has been eſtabliſhed in London under the title of *The Britiſh School*. Its purport is to afford an opportunity for Artiſts to diſplay ſuch of their productions as they intend for ſale, and to contribute towards the ſupport of themſelves and their families in caſe of ſickneſs and death.

A letter from Neath, dated the 26th, ſtates, that a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was experienced at Carmarthen a few evenings ago. The phenomenon cauſed much alarm; many hundred people aſſembled in the ſtreets, with a firm conviction that the ancient prophecy, which predicted the deſtruction of Carmarthen by an earthquake, was about to be fulfilled. The ſame letter adds, that Mr. Barret † diſguſted with aëroſtation, has become a ſtrolling player, and appeared laſt week at Swanſea, in the character of *Lord Ogleby*.

NOV. 1. During the performance of *Perouſe* at the Preſton theatre, when the hero fired at the Indian, the wadding entered the thigh of the latter, and cauſed a mortification, which on the Thurſday following terminated his life. The deceaſed was Mr. James Bannerman, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

2. At the Old Bailey, Franciſco (a Tyrolele) was indicted for ſhooting at Mr. Maryan in Lombard-ſtreet. Mr. M. depoſed, that on the 16th ult. the priſoner came into his ſhop, and preſenting

* See Page 317.

† See Page 286.

ſenting a piſtol, demanded his money; the proſecutor not immediately complying with his requeſt, and another perſon coming in, the priſoner fired, when the ball paſſed through the wainſcot, and penetrated the wall to the depth of half an inch. Mr. Minet, a merchant, depoſed, that as he entered the ſhop, he heard the priſoner ſay "money," and conceiving him to be a robber, he attempted to ſeize him, when he preſented a piſtol, but the witneſs ſtooping down, he fired at the proſecutor, and ran out of the ſhop. The priſoner, in his defence, preſented a paper, in which he did not deny the outline of the evidence: he declared, that he had not the ſmalleſt intention of killing the proſecutor: he ſaid, the piſtol went off by accident; that his ſufferings drove him to madneſs, having for ſome time had neither food nor a dwelling; he had provided the piſtols for putting an end to his own exiſtence, and had proceeded to St. James's Park for that purpoſe, but was prevented by there being a lady and child walking in the remote part which he had fixed upon. He concluded with aſſerting, that this was his firſt crime, and that he would bear his fate with reſignation. The Jury, after half an hour's conſultation, found the priſoner Guilty, *Death*.

10. Mr. Steele, proprietor of the lavender-water warehouſe in Catharine-ſtreet, Strand, was found murdered on Hounſlow Heath. He went on Friday laſt to Bedfont, where he had a plantation of lavender, to give inſtructions to his men: but, not returning at the time appointed, his friends, after exploring different parts of Hounſlow Heath, found him buried under a buſh: part of his forehead was entirely cut away, and his head wounded in many places, as was conjectured with a bayonet. On his return from Bedfont, he could not procure any kind of carriage, conſequently was proceeding to town on foot. His boots and hat were taken away, and his pockets cut entirely off.

20. On Tueſday Sir Richard Ford iſſued a warrant, and Revitt, at the head of a ſtrong party of the London, Surry, and Kent Patroles, proceeded to the Oakley Arms, in Oakley-ſtreet, Lambeth, where they found Col. Deſpard, and thirty-two labouring men and ſoldiers, Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch, the whole of whom they took into cuſtody on ſuſpicion of a treaſonable conſpiracy. On the following morning they were all taken before the Sitting Magiſtrates at Union Hall. The examination laſted nearly eight hours; the reſult of which was, that the Colonel was committed to the County Goal: twelve of his aſſociates, ſix of whom are ſoldiers, were ſent to Tothill Fields, and twenty to the New Priſon, Clerkenwell.—Thurſday afternoon, Colonel Deſpard, heavily ironed, accompanied by his wife, and one of the ſoldiers, was brought to Lord Pelham's Office, where ſeveral of the Cabinet Miniſters were aſſembled. He underwent an examination, and was committed to Newgate. On Friday morning the Privy Council again met, and Colonel Deſpard underwent a ſhort examination. He was fully committed to Newgate, for ſeducing ſome of the Guards from their duty; the number, however, of thoſe who have been ſeduced, does not amount to more than ten. No proof has yet appeared that this aſſembly entertained any deſign againſt the life of the King, as was at firſt reported; but their meetings have been held with great ſecrecy, and their numbers are very conſiderable. In the Borough there were ſeven diviſions, and eight ſub-diviſions; the time and place of their meeting were kept ſecret till within a few hours of their aſſembling. The allurement held out to the ſoldiers was, that great ſums of money were expected from France, and that, on their accompliſhing their object, they would be allowed 3s. 6d. per day for life. Among the papers found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoners were ſeditious toaſts and ſongs, one declaratory of certain Rights, with a copy of the Oath taken on becoming a Member. It begins with—"*Conſtitution, Independence of Ireland and Great Britain, Equalization of all Civic Rights.*"—Then follows an aſſurance that the Members will unite to maintain the families of all thoſe heroes who may fall in contending for their rights. The words of the Oath run nearly thus:—"I A. B. do hereby ſwear to endeavour, to the utmoſt of my power, to obtain the objects above ſtated, and that neither fears, rewards, nor puniſhments, ſhall compel me to reſign thoſe rights and privileges which the Supreme Being, in his bountiful goodneſs, has given to all men; and that no force whatever ſhall induce me to give information in the buſineſs—So help me God!"

The following are the names of thoſe who have been committed to the different Priſons: *Newgate*, Edward Marcus Deſpard.

New Prison, Clerkenwell, J. Francis, T. Jackson, alias Phillips, D. M'Geae, T. Broughton, E. Ruſſell, J. Price, and W. Lander.—*Tothill-Fields Bridewell*, J. Wood, J. Ganer, T. Newman, J. Connolly, J. S. Wratten, D. Tendall, C. Dry, J. Blake, J. Vincent, P. Pollard, O. Byrne, alias J. Lambert J. Doyle, A. Baily, S. Chaffon, L. Sheridan, C. Whichelo, M. O'Neil, G. Wade, S. Smith, J. Emblin, C. M'Cooty, J. Wheeler, and C. Pendle.

MARRIAGES.

COLONEL RICHARD TAYLOR to Miſs J. J. Juſtamond.

The Rev. Thomas Cope Marſham, vicar of Kew and Peterſham, to Miſs Maitland, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. General Alexander Maitland.

John Burton, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Bowman, of Muſſets.

Henry Williams Riven, eſq. captain in the 18th regiment of foot, to Miſs Arabella Fitzpatrick, of Cork.

Dudley North, eſq. to Miſs Pelham, eldeſt daughter of Lord Yarborough.

The Rev. William Philpot, of Kew, to Mrs. Lewis, of Richmond.

The Rev. William Pochin, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Miſs M. C. Green, of Lawford Hall, Eſſex.

Lord Binning, ſon to the Earl of Haddington, to Lady Maria Parker, daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

John Croſs, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, barriſter-at-law, to Miſs Margaret Hyde, of Ardwick, in Lancaſhire.

John Erſkine, eſq. to Miſs Mary Merdaunt.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

OCTOBER 3.

THOMAS COTTON, eſq. of Haigh Hall, near Wakefield.

7. William Rayhould, eſq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickſhire.

John Heathcote, eſq. brother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, by the overturn of his curricle.

9. John Zuill, eſq. aged 67, many years a merchant at Liverpool.

11. At Denny Loanhead, the Rev. John Walker, of the aſſociate congregation there, in his 79th year.

12. At Handworth, Staffordſhire, the Rev. Thomas Lane, rector of that pariſh.

13. At Woodford, in the county of Waterford, Robert Uniack, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Waterford militia.

14. At Hammerſmith, Mr. Stephen Randall, aged 76.

15. Thomas Rawlinſon, eſq. of Lancaſter. His death was occaſioned by being thrown from a gig on his horſe taking fright near Burton, in Kendall, on the 12th inſtant.

Mr. Joſeph Strutt, a diſtinguiſhed artiſt, and author of ſeveral valuable antiquarian works.

At Falmouth, aged 62, Richard Pidgley, eſq.

16. The Rev. Thomas Bell, one of the relief miniſters of Glaſgow, aged 68.

17. Mr. John Grove, of Stanmore, in his 80th year.

18. At Peterhead, Major John Ramſay, late of the Scots brigade.

19. At Stamford Hill, Mr. Daniel Bell, in his 77th year.

At Waltham, in Leiceſterſhire, aged 76, Anthony Forman, eſq. of the ordnance department of the Tower of London.

Lately, at Kew, George D'Auber, eſq. late captain of the 11th light dragoons.

21. At Southampton, Charles Winſton, eſq. of Dominica.

22. Dr. Samuel Arnold. (See p. 341.)

Robert Thiſtlethwayte, eſq. of Southwick place, Hampſhire, and late member for that county.

26. At Taunton, Captain W. Corfield, late of the 47th regiment, aged 42.

The Rev. John Fairfax Francklin, rector of Attleborough, Norfolk.

John Scott, eſq. one of the magiſtrates belonging to the public-office, Marlborough-ſtreet.

27. At Briſtol, the Rev. Dr. Henry Hunter, miniſter of the Preſbyterian meeting, London Wall, tranſlator of Lavater, &c. &c. (See page *328.)

At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Paul, miniſter of St. Cuthbert's.

28. The

28. The Rev. Stebbing Shaw, F. S. A. rector of Hartſham, Derbyſhire, author of the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Staffordſhire."

Mr. Conſtable, ſurgeon, of Woodford.

Lately, at Datchett, James Haydock, eſq. aged 65.

29. In Norton-ſtreet, Portman-place, Mr. Samuel Paterſon, in his 77th year, well known and reſpected by the literati of his own and other countries for his extenſive knowledge of books in moſt languages and ſciences, and in his private life revered and eſteemed for his ſocial and domeſtic virtues. Further particulars of him in our next.

30. Edward Bull, eſq. of New Ormond-ſtreet.

31. Mr. B. P. Ludlow, ſurgeon, of Melkſham, near Bath.

Nov. 1. Mr. Paul Agutter, of Aldermanbury.

James Mac Vicker Affleck, M. D. of the iſland of Jamaica.

3. Sir Walter Vavaſour, of Haſlewood, Yorkſhire, bart.

At Bath, Robert Biſſett, eſq. of Madeira.

The Rev. J. Towers, rector of Billingborough, aged 90. It is ſingular that there have been only two incumbents on this living for upwards of a century. Mr. T. as well as his predeceſſor, having held the ſituation upwards of fifty years.

4. At Wickſted Hall, in Cheſhire, Mrs. Ethelſton, wife of the Rev. C. W. Ethelſton, rector of Worthenbury.

Mrs. Pybus, widow of John Pybus, eſq. of Cheam, Surry.

At Preſton, Lancaſhire, Mr. James Bannerman, late of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in conſequence of a wound he received in the thigh while performing in PEROUSE.

5. At Wrexham, Major Gower, of the marines, brother to Sir Eraſmus Gower. In the delirium of a fever he precipitated himſelf from a two pair of ſtairs window, and was killed on the ſpot.

At Newmarket, Richard Woodthorp, eſq. late aſſiſtant inſpector of his Majeſty's troops in the iſland of Jerſey.

6. At Camberwell, Mr. John Barrett Corbett, ſurgeon, late of Broſely, Salop.

At Hadley, in her 75th year, Mrs. Monro, relict of the late Dr. Monro.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, ſenior fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

7. At Buſh Hill, Captain Joſeph Somerſet Briggs, of the royal navy.

8. At Ely, Mrs. Underwood, wife of the Rev. Mr. Underwood, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Knowles, prebendary of Ely.

9. Miſs Eliza Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris, eſq. aged 15 years. The circumſtance attending this young Lady's deceaſe was particularly affecting. Her anxious parents were aſſiſting her up ſtairs, not without hopes of her recovery, when ſhe expired in their arms, without a ſtruggle, or any obſervable indication of pain.

At Trimley, Suffolk, Captain Beauchamp Newton Cooper, eſq. of the eaſtern regiment of Norfolk militia.

Lately, Robert Winter, eſq. of the Pipe Office, aged 75.

11. At Deanis Leate, Dorſetſhire, Sir William Lewis Andre, of Bath, bart.

Donald Murray, eſq. of Southampton-row, Bloomſbury.

12. Joſeph Hankey, eſq. of Poplar.

13. At Windſor, in her 87th year, Mrs. Sumner, relict of Dr. John Sumner, provoſt of King's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Martin Robinſon, of Red Lion-ſtreet, Holborn.

16. William Coney, eſq. of Winchester-place, Pentonville.

Mr. Thomas Pearce, brewer, at Millbank.

18. Mr. Moſes William Staples, late a banker in Cornhill.

19. In the 68th year of his age, after an illneſs of ſix days, Mr. Sewell, bookſeller, of Cornhill, reſpected and regretted by all who knew him. If "an honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God," ſuch a one was John Sewell, who, with ſome harmleſs eccentricities, poſſeſſed a mind and ſpirit, of which the energy and value could only be duly eſtimated by thoſe who were admitted to his familiar acquaintance. His ſhop was the well-known reſort of the firſt mercantile characters in the city, who were uſed there to feel more of the freedom and eaſe of their own parlours, than the reſtrictions of a houſe of trade; yet ſuch was the effect of long-eſtabliſhed method, that, perhaps, in all London, a ſhop could not be named, in which ſo much buſineſs was daily tranſacted with ſo little buſtle or oſtentation. Mr. Sewell ſucceeded Mr. Brotherton in the ſame houſe wherein he died, and in which he had reſided 53 years, and was, we believe, the oldeſt Bookſeller in London. He poſſeſſed, beſides his profeſſional judgment of books, a tolerable knowledge

of

of mechanics, particularly of ſhip-building, underſtood the nature and properties of timber, and was the founder and moſt zealous promoter of a Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. He was alſo the occaſion of a moſt beneficial improvement being made ſome years ago in Cornhill, a place which had ſuſtained prodigious loſſes by conflagrations. Finding that a difficulty of gaining a ready ſupply of water was in moſt caſes the cauſe of the miſchief extending, he conceived the idea of a tank, or reſervoir, to be laid under the coach pavement of the ſtreet, which, being always kept full of water, is a perpetual and ready reſource in caſe of fire happening in that vicinity. In proof of his loyalty and public ſpirit, we need only ſay, that he was one of the firſt ſupporters, and named on the firſt Committee, of the Loyal Aſſociation, at the Crown and Anchor, in 1792, by the operation and influence of which, the Nation was preſerved from the ruinous efforts of Republicans and Levellers; and when the Kingdom was alarmed and confounded by the mutiny in our fleets, he drew up, and at his own expence circulated "Propoſals in detail, for a Marine Voluntary Aſſociation, for manning in perſon the Channel fleet, the ancient and natural defence of Old England." The object, however, was happily rendered unneceſſary by the return of our brave ſeamen to reaſon and their duty. To ſay more of Mr. Sewell might ſeem ſuperfluous; to have ſaid leſs, had been injuſtice to his memory.

DEATHS ABROAD.

APRIL 7. At Madras, Lieutenant-Colonel Sheriff, of the 7th regiment of native cavalry.

In his way from India to Egypt, Thos. Ogilvie, eſq. ſon of the late Sir John Ogilvie, bart.

OCT. 28. At Amſterdam, a Jew named Levy, who had long been celebrated for his perambulations. He had attained the advanced age of 100 years, two months, and 27 days. He has left 28 children, and 27 grand children. He preſerved all his faculties to the laſt hour of his life. It is ſingular that his mother, Judith David, attained the age of 105 years, two months, and 26 days. Her brother Von Leyden, died upwards of 109 years of age, and in his hundredth year he performed a journey on foot from Leyden to Catwick on the Sea.

OCT. 30. At Paris, Monſieur De Calonne, in his 69th year. (See an account of him, with a portrait, in the European Magazine for April 1789, p. 267.)

Count Philip Charles D'Alvensleben, the Pruſſian Miniſter of State, at Berlin. He was born the 12th of December, 1745, at Hanover, where his father was Privy Councillor of War, and where his grandfather had been Miniſter of State. His education was in a great meaſure completed during the courſe of the ſeven years war. He participated, at Magdebourg, in the leſſons of the two Princes of Pruſſia, Frederic William II. afterwards his Sovereign, and Frederic Henry Charles, brother to that Monarch. From that epoch may be dated the friendſhip which he formed with his young friends. After having terminated, in 1770, his ſtudies at the Academy of Halle, he dedicated himſelf to the Bar, and was appointed Referendary to the Chamber of Juſtice at Berlin, where he acquired the reputation of a man of buſineſs, and great induſtry.

On the 1ſt of January 1774, he was appointed Gentleman to His Royal Highneſs Prince Ferdinand. On the 29th of September 1775, he commenced his diplomatic career, being then appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Saxony: he was decorated at the ſame time with a Chamberlain's Key. His talents and his perſonal qualities gained him general confidence and eſteem, and merited the approbation of his Sovereign, particularly in the War of the Succeſſion, during which he was the centre of the Correſpondence between the King and the Allied Court of Saxony, the King's Army, and that of Prince Henry. After having filled, for twelve years, the ſituation of Miniſter at the Court of the Elector of Saxony, the King, Frederic William, confided to him ſeveral important miſſions. He was ſent to Paris in 1787. At the commencement of the following year, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary, to the Republic of the United Provinces, and at the end of the ſame year he came to London in the ſame quality. In 1790 he was recalled from England, when the Monarch, full of confidence in his capacity, appointed him, on the 1ſt of May, 1791, a Miniſter of State, of War, and of the Cabinet; he took upon him the Foreign Department, and was engaged in all the important affairs which have ſince occupied

occupied the attention of that Cabinet. In 1792 he was created a Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle; in 1798, at the Coronation, he alone was created a Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, and in 1800 was raiſed to the dignity of Count.

On the 23d of October laſt, at Vienna, in the 80th year of his age, General Jerningham, nephew to the late Sir George Jerningham, Bart. of Coſſey, in Norfolk. He ſerved upwards of 50 years in the Imperial ſervice, and was Chamberlain to the Empreſs Maria Thereſa, and to the Emperors Joſeph, Leopold, and Francis.

Lately, at Briſtol in Pennſylvania, a female Slave named Alice, aged 116 years.

She was born in Philadelphia, of parents who came from Barbadoes, and lived in that City until ſhe was ten years old, when her maſter removed her to Dunk's Ferry, in which neighbourhood ſhe continued to the end of her days.

She remembered the ground on which Philadelphia ſtands, when it was a wilderneſs, and when the Indians (its chief inhabitants) hunted wild game in the woods, while the panther, the wolf, and the beaſts of the foreſt, were prowling about the wigwams and cabins in which they lived.

Being a ſenſible intelligent woman, and having a good memory, which ſhe retained to the laſt, ſhe would often make judicious remarks on the population and improvements of the City and Country; hence her converſation became peculiarly intereſting, eſpecially to the immediate deſcendants of the firſt ſettlers, of whoſe anceſtors ſhe often related acceptable anecdotes.

She remembered William Penn, the proprietor of Penpſylvania, Thomas Story, James Logan, and ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed characters of that day.

During a ſhort viſit which ſhe paid to Philadelphia, laſt fall, many reſpectable perſons called to ſee her, who were all pleaſed with her innocent cheerfulneſs, and that dignified deportment, for which (though a Slave and uninſtructed) ſhe was ever remarkable.

In obſerving the increaſe of the City, ſhe pointed out the houſe next to the Epiſcopal church, to the ſouthward in Second-ſtreet, as the firſt brick-building that was erected in it, and it is more than probable ſhe was right, for it bears evident marks of antiquity. The firſt church, ſhe ſaid, was a ſmall frame that ſtood where the preſent building ſtands, the ceiling of which ſhe could reach with her hands from the floor.

She was a worthy Member of the Epiſcopal Society, and attended their public worſhip as long as ſhe lived. Indeed, ſhe was ſo zealous to perform this duty, in proper ſeaſon, that ſhe has often been met on horſeback, in a full gallop, to church, at the age of 95 years.

The veneration ſhe had for the bible, induced her to lament that ſhe was not able to read it; but the deficiency was in part ſupplied by the kindneſs of many of her friends, who, at her requeſt, would read it to her, when ſhe would liſten with great attention, and often make pertinent remarks.

She was temperate in her living, and ſo careful to keep to the truth, that her veracity was never queſtioned; her honeſty alſo was unimpeached, for ſuch was her maſter's confidence in it, that ſhe was truſted at all times, to receive the ferriage money for upwards of forty years.

This extraordinary woman retained her hearing to the end of her life, but her ſight began to fail gradually, in her ninety-ſixth year, without any other viſible cauſe than from old age. At one hundred ſhe became blind, ſo that ſhe could not ſee the ſun at noon day.

Being habituated from her childhood to conſtant employment, her laſt maſter kindly excuſed her from her uſual labour; but ſhe could not be idle, for ſhe afterwards devoted her time to fiſhing, at which ſhe was very expert, and even at this late period, when her ſight had ſo entirely left her, ſhe would frequently row herſelf out into the middle of the ſtream, from which ſhe ſeldom returned without a handſome ſupply of fiſh for her maſter's table.

About the one hundred and ſecond year of her age, her ſight gradually returned, and improved ſo far, that ſhe could perceive objects, moving before her, though ſhe could not diſtinguiſh perſons.

Before ſhe died, her hair became perfectly white, and the laſt of her teeth dropt ſound from her head at the age of 116 years.

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EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR NOVEMBER 1802.

Day	Bank Stock	3 per Cent Reduc	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct Consols	Navy 5 per Cts	New 5 per Cts	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3 per Cts	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5 per Cts	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
27	——	68	68 1/2 a 7/8	84 1/4	101	——	1915-16	——	9 3/4 dif.	——	——	206	——	——	——	——	——	——
28	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
29	180 1/2	66 7/8	67 1/8 a 3/8	83 3/4	100 7/8	99 7/8	19 3/4	4 1/2	10 1/2	——	——	203 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——
30	180 1/4	67 1/8	67 1/4 a 68 1/4	83 5/8	100 5/8	99 5/8	1913-16	4 7/8	10 1/2	——	——	203 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——
1	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
2	180	67 1/4	67 3/8 a 68 1/8	83 7/8	101 1/8	100 1/8	19 3/4	——	10 1/4	——	——	203 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——
3	180	67 1/4	67 3/8 a 68 1/8	83 1/2	100 3/4	99 1/4	19 3/4	——	10	65 7/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
5	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
6	——	67 1/8	68 a 3/8	83 5/8	100 3/4	99 3/4	1913-16	——	10	66 1/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
8	——	67 3/8	67 3/8 a 68 1/8	83 5/8	100 5/8	99 5/8	19 1/4	——	10	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
9	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
10	——	——	67 1/2 a 68	83 5/8	100 1/4	99 5/8	19 1/4	4 1/2	10 1/2	66	11 5-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
11	180	67 1/8	67 3/8 a 68 1/4	83 3/4	100 1/2	100	1911-16	——	10 1/2	66	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
12	180 1/4	66 7/8	67 1/8 a 7/8	83 3/4	100 3/4	99 7/8	1911-16	——	10 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
13	——	66 7/8	67 1/8 a 7/8	83 3/4	100 7/8	100	19 1/4	——	10 1/2	——	——	202 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——
15	180	67	67 1/2 a 68	83 3/4	101	100 1/8	1911-16	——	10 5/8	65 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
16	180 1/2	67 1/8	67 3/8 a 68 1/8	83 7/8	101 1/8	100 1/4	19 1/4	——	10 1/2	66	——	202 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——
17	180	67	67 3/8 a 68	83 7/8	101	100	1911-16	——	10 1/2	65 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	97 1/8	——	——
18	179 1/2	67	67 1/4 a 68	83 7/8	101 1/8	100 1/8	1911-16	——	10 1/2	65 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	97 1/4	——	——
19	179 1/2	67	67 1/8 a 7/8	83 7/8	101	100	1911-16	——	10 1/2	65 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
20	——	67	67 3/8 a 68	83 7/8	101 1/8	100 1/8	1911-16	——	10 1/4	65 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	97 1/2	——	——
22	——	67	67 3/8 a 68	83 7/8	101 1/4	100 1/4	1911-16	——	10 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
23	179	67	67 1/4 a 68	83 7/8	101 1/8	100 1/4	1911-16	——	10 1/4	——	11 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
24	——	66 7/8	67 1/8 a 7/8	83 7/8	101	100 1/8	1911-16	——	10 1/2	65 3/4	11 7 16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
25	——	66 7/8	67 1/2 a 5/8	83	100 7/8	100	1911-16	——	10 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
26	179	66 7/8	67 1/8 a 3/8	83	101	100	19 9 16	——	10 1/2	65 1/4	11 1/4	202 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.